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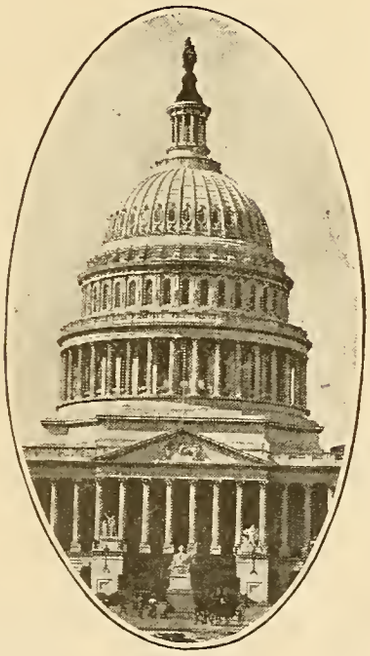
WASHINGTON

C. T. HUNTER'S OFFICIAL GUIDE BOOK



W. J. ELLIOTT, Editor

Februar

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THE CAPITOL

Preface

More to illustrate the vicissitudes experienced by the street waifs of large cities than to exploit the publisher of this book, the editor of the Official Guide deems this the proper place to say a few words on Mr. C. T. Hunter.

It is but a few years since he was known as the "King of Washington News Boys." He is now only just past thirty years of age and since his fourth year he has been literally thrown upon the streets to make a living. At that baby-age he lost his father and the child through necessity took to the streets, selling newspapers to support his mother and still younger brother.

In front of the Treasury building he daily sold the morning and evening papers, and wet or dry, cold or hot, the little childish voice could be heard by clerks, visitors and passers-by calling out the names of the different newspapers under his tiny arms.

The boy grew and fought his way with his fists, his sunny disposition, his ever-ready good humor and obliging disposition, until he secured the acknowledgement from his fellow Arabs of being "King of the Bunch."

Mr. Hunter early got inside the newspaper buildings and became an expert in the circulation department. He had wonderful control over the newsboys and they implicitly obeyed and believed in him. Hence many a "beat" he gave his rivals in other newspaper offices by "cornering" the boys and "filling them up" with his "extras."

He has handled great and minor newspapers from the *New York American* to the *Washington Mirror,* and from one and all he has tributes to his honesty, faithfulness and integrity.

The child and boy Hunter early learned the lesson that "honesty is the best policy" hence his sterling reputation at the age of thirty among the banks and business men of the Nation's capital.

Branching out from the circulation department of the newspapers, Mr. Hunter opened various stores, along different lines of business, from Lunch Counters to Elevators, until he finally settled down some ten years ago at 113 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., and opened a Bicycle Shop. This store he has made his headquarters,

so to speak, but his business activities are not confined to the bicycle or skate trade, or indeed, to any particular or special line of trade. His irrepressible energy compels him, where his natural intelligence points the way, to tackle any enterprise from publishing a newspaper to producing the finest and most complete guide book this or any other city has been favored with.

It has been his ambition for the past few years to produce something permanent in the present line of publication, and like everything else he has undertaken, he wanted only the best and most complete, hence his postponement of the enterprise until the present year.

Mr. Hunter prefers that the editor present the admirable features of his Guide Book rather than attempt further eulogy of a life but barely commenced, and which offers possibilities by reason of training and environment to reach almost any rung on the ladder of fame. His portrait lacks all that make his features striking and attractive. The genial smile, the laughing eye and the bantering good-fellowship must be seen and felt to appreciate a man who has been known on more than one occasion to strip off his overcoat and present it to some shivering wretch who had seen better days, and with whom Mr. Hunter had the passing acquaintance of the newsboy and the patron.

The Department stores of Washington find it no rare occurrence to see Mr. Hunter enter with oneor more tramps or "down and out" acquaintances of former days at his heels. An order to fit them out from shoes to hat is the customary outcome of the visit.

The editor has witnessed some peculiar scenes of this character in Mr. Hunter's store on the Avenue. Former publishers of daily and weekly newspapers, editors and reporters, professional men of unquestioned standing a few short years ago, come and go and never empty handed, although many of these derelicts have been refused assistance and abandoned by their own relatives.

Such is but a mere pocket-photograph of the publisher of THE OFFICIAL GUIDE BOOK. That he is one of the best known men in the Capital goes without saying, every publisher, editor, reporter, banker and business man in the city having a speaking acquaintance with "Hunter, the Bicycle Man," as he modestly but shrewdly prefers to be known.

The Nation's Capital

It was only after a friendly contest that Washington was finally selected as the chief Seat or Capital of the American Republic.

The claims of New York, Philadelphia, (especially), Baltimore, and less important cities were all vigorously urged and their respective partisans were many, influential and eloquent.

The Congress, at length in 1790, empowered President George Washington to select a location for a Federal Capital on the Potomac River.

When a young man Washington was attracted by the scenic, commercial and strategic advantages of the present site of the Nation's Capital. As a surveyor of the virgin territory lying along and debouching in capricious magnificence from the noble stream, his trained eye spanned the unbroken forest and the silent river at his feet and he mentally developed the picture of a Capital worthy of a great nation; with a navigable river emptying into the sea.

It was one of the flitting, intellectual dreams incidental to his profession, his age, and the purity of his peaceful ambition, in peopling the solitude by which he was surrounded. In his gloriously youthful imagination, he erected "Spanish Castles" of temples, warehouses, ships and marts of trade and commerce, where Nature had pre-empted for undisturbed felicity the most ravishingly beautiful of her creations. And, to-day, the home of Washington, Mt. Vernon, where he lived and died, although as much a suburb of the Nation's Capital as commercial Georgetown or busy Alexandria is, in grandeur, as charmingly isolated from all the modern innovations of the show places as it was when the young Surveyor stood upon its wooded heights and dreamingly gazed upon the flowing river at his feet.

Nature has been permitted to sacredly preserve the woodland and sylvan surroundings of the boyhood and the tomb of the immortal Washington, and the visitor and pilgrim can behold the trees, the foliage and the landscape, the very buildings themselves and the environment in which lived and died the mightiest Commoner, the most successful leader of an embattled people and the purest and most unselfish statesman who ever triumphed in the cause of human liberty. It but adds and in no way detracts from the Mecca of Americans that the progress of modern enterprise has made Mt. Vernon as easy of access to the Capital selected by Washington as is Alexandria or Georgetown, in whose twin cities the Father of His Country walked, rode, drove and slept before a stone or brick was laid in the erection of the most beautiful Capital in the World.

That the City of Washington leads the capital cities of the world is almost universally conceded. For not alone in splendor and magnificence of its public buildings, and perfection of sanitary accessories does our Nation's Capital stand pre-eminent, but in the noble, unequaled

plan of its parks, streets, avenues, driveways, promenades and ever-expanding beauties.

Its salubrious climate makes life worth living, fogs and extremes of temperature being practically unknown, or of but exceedingly rare occurrence.

The lasting honor of laying out the Capital of the Nation is accorded Major L'Enfant, one of the French officers who served under Washington in the Revolution. This French engineer addressed himself to the task with thoroughness and brilliancy. He drafted the plans of a noble city to represent a mighty and puissant people, whose free government was to cast the aegis of its protection over countless millions of the human race. The far-seeing Gaul regarded the then few millions of scattered inhabitants as but a representative delegation of the one hundred million of freemen who in little more than a century would salute the ground upon which he viewed the rolling landscape at his feet as the greatest Capital in a circling world. With marvelous

The White House

foresight born of the genius of his race L'Enfant laid out a Capital for the United States which, with few modifications is to-day as he designed it and worked out its details under the approving and sagacious supervision of his chief — the City of Washington — of President George Washington. The area plotted for streets, parks and avenues exceed in vastness and proportion that of any other city in the world.

The Beautification of Washington is the desire of the entire Nation, and it has steadily engaged the attention of the Congress. Every successive President since the close of the civil war (when the city was practically a vast encampment, defended by a circuit of sixty-eight forts) and every government under which the city has been administered have all devoted their minds and talents to the development and beautification of the Nation's Capital.

Under the present form of government Washington City and the District of Columbia have been happily free from even a suspicion of scandal or mal-administration.

The District comprises an area of 69,245 square miles and the population is at present estimated about 350,000. The government consists of two Civilian Commissioners, appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate; and one Army Engineer officer, detailed by the Secretary of War—the appointees constituting a Board of Commissioners whose terms of service is three years.

As Pennsylvania avenue is world-famous and its sidewalks have been trodden by the most illustrious statesmen and distinguished men in all walks of life; and, from every country in the world as well as our own, the "Guide" will have a few words on this "backbone of Washington," as it has been expressively called, descriptive of the great thoroughfare.

The head of the "Avenue" rests upon the frowning and historic heights of Georgetown, and the other extreme end is swallowed up in

Pennsylvania Avenue, looking east from White House

the modern and better-built residences and remaining old shanties east of the Navy Yard. The avenue is four and one-half miles long but is intersected or broken by the Treasury Building, the Capitol grounds, and the White House and grounds.

There is a straight boulevard, however, between the Peace Memorial, at the foot of the Capitol Building, and the Treasury, one and one-half miles in length, and 160 feet wide, paved with asphalt, indented at short and irregular intervals into plazas and parks, caused by the debouching of other streets into this main thoroughfare.

A walk along the Avenue from the Capitol to the White House will be found interesting and instructive under a "Hunter Guide." The walk begins at the Western gates of the Capitol, where First street N. W. curves across its circular front. Pennsylvania avenue strikes Northwest; a few paces to the left Maryland avenue diverges Southwest, straight down past the National Museum to the new bridge,

(formerly known as the Long Bridge). Two conspicious monuments mark the circling of these streets, viz: The Naval or Peace Monument (opposite Hunter's store and at the base of the Capitol) and the Garfield Monument, at Maryland avenue.

The Naval Monument was erected in 1878 from contributions by officers and men of that service, "in memory of the officers, seamen, and marines of the United States Navy who fell in defense of the Union and liberty of their country, 1861-1865." It was designed from a sketch by Admiral David D. Porter, elaborated by Franklin Sim-

Washington Monument

mons, at Rome, and is of pure Carrara marble, resting upon an elaborate granite foundation. America is sorrowfully narrating the loss of her defenders, while History records on her tablet: "They died that their country might live." Below these figures on the western plinth of the monument is a figure of Victory, with an infant Neptune and Mars, holding aloft a laurel wreath, and on the reverse is a figure of Peace offering an olive branch. The cost was $41,000, half of which was given by Congress for the pedestal and its two statues

The Garfield Statue was erected by his comrades of the Army of the Cumberland, and unveiled in 1887, to commemorate the virtues and

popularity of President James A. Garfield, whose assassination, six years before, had horrified the whole country. The statesman stands upon a massive pedestal, in the attitude of an orator; near the base of the statue three figures represent three phases of his career—student, soldier, and publicist. This statue was designed by J. Q. A. Ward, and erected at an expense of $65,000, half of which was appropriated by Congress to pay for the pedestal and its three bronze figures.

In the triangle between these two avenues lies the ten-acre tract of the Botanical Garden, where Congressmen get their button-hole bouquets, and their wives cuttings and seeds for pretty house-plants. It long ago outlived its scientific usefulness, and has never attained excellence as a public pleasure-garden or park, while its cost has been extravagant.

The walls surrounding this expensive Congressional luxury are now to be removed; and, the Mall from the White House or Treasury to the Capitol will be an unbroken dream and the fulfillment of L'En-

Library of Congress

fant's noble conception of the Versailles to Paris—a sylvan and woodland vista. But let us proceed along the Avenue:

The buildings improve as we proceed, and in the next block, on the right, is the National Hotel, whose history goes back to the early decades of the century, for in the time of Clay and Webster it was filled with the leading spirits in the Government, who caused many memorable things to happen beneath its roof.

Next is Seventh street, the chief north-and-south artery of traffic. Here Louisiana avenue extends northeastward to Judiciary Square; and its diagonal crossing of Pennsylvania avenue leaves a triangle, upon which stands the equestrian statue of Maj.-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock.

On the south side of the Avenue here, stretching from Seventh to Ninth street, is Center Market, one of the most spacious, convenient, well-furnished, and withal picturesque establishments of its kind in the country. No one should consider a tour of Washington made until they have spent an early morning hour in this market, and in the open-

air country market behind it, along the railings of the Smithsonian grounds, where the gaunt farmers of the Virginia and Maryland hills stand beside their ramshackle wagons, or hover over little fires to keep warm, and quaint old darkies offer for sale old fashioned flowers and "yarbs," live chickens, and fresh-laid eggs, bunches of salad or fruit from their tiny suburban fields, smoking cob pipes and crooning wordless melodies just as they used to do in "befo' de wa' " days. There are four or five great markets in Washington. Between the market and Pennsylvania avenue is a park space, through which runs the depression marking the old Tiber Canal, now a grassy trench crossed by a picturesque bridge. Here stands the Statue of Maj.-Gen. John A. Rawlins, Grant's Chief-of-Staff, and later his Secretary of War, who also has a small park named after him in the rear of the War Office, where this monument was first erected. This statue, which is of bronze, after designs by J. Bailey, cast in Philadelphia, from cannon captured by Grant's armies, was erected in 1874, and paid for ($12,000) by friends of Rawlins, who died here in 1869.

Washington's New Union Station

Good modern buildings and fine stores line the avenue from here on to Fifteenth street, especially on the northern side. At Ninth street, another north-and-south artery of street-car traffiic is crossed, and the Academy of Music appears at the right.

Tenth street, the next, is historic. At the left, past the market, is the principal entrance to the Smithsonian grounds. The open space here is decorated with Plassman's Statue of Benjamin Franklin, looking shrewdly down upon the trafficking throng, as that eminent man of affairs was wont to do. It is marble, of heroic size, represents Franklin in his court dress as Minister to the Court of France. The assassination of President Lincoln occurred in the old Ford's Theater on this, Tenth street, in the second block north of Pennsylvania avenue, and the buildings made sacred by the event are still standing.

Ford's Theater, which during the Civil War was the leading theater in the city, has long been occupied by the Government as offices. Here, on the night of April 14, 1865, President Lincoln, with members of his family and staff, went, by special invitation, to witness a play.

During an intermission, Booth entered the box in which the President sat, shot him in the back of the head with a revolver, and then leaped to the stage. At the same time, other assassins made attempts upon the lives of the cabinet officers—that upon Secretary Wm. H. Seward nearly proving successful. Booth leaped to the stage, and, with the other assassins, made his escape, but all were soon recaptured, brought to Washington (except Booth, who was killed in Maryland), and incarcerated in the military penitentiary at the Arsenal, where four of the leaders of the conspiracy were tried and hung. Ford's Theater was at once closed by order of the Government, which purchased the building in 1866. It was remodeled and appropriated to the uses of the Record and Pension Division of the War Department, and on June 9, 1893, suffered a collapse of the floors, which caused the death and maiming of many clerks. And a most remarkable coincidence here occurs to us.

New Municipal Building

At the very hour when the floors collapsed Edwin Booth's remains were being borne to the tomb! During all this time the proscenium pillar, next which Mr. Lincoln sat when he was killed, had been preserved in place, properly marked; it survived the disaster of 1893, and can still be seen.

The house in which Mr. Lincoln died (No. 516 Tenth street, between E and F) contains the Oldroyd memorial collection, begun by O. H. Oldroyd in 1860, and now comprising three thousand objects connected with or relating to the martyred President. Among them are the following: Family Bible in which Lincoln wrote his name in boyhood; log from the old Lincoln home; stand made from logs of house in which Lincoln lived, 1832-36; rail split by Lincoln and John Hanks, in 1830 (with affidavit by Hanks); discharge given to one of his men by Captain A. Lincoln, Black Hawk War, 1832; picture of

Springfield House; flag carried in Lincoln and Hamlin campaign; office chair in which Lincoln sat when he drafted his first Cabinet; farewell address to neighbors; articles of furniture from the Springfield home; autograph letters; life-mask and cast of hands by L. W. Volk; bill of the play "Our American Cousin;" 250 funeral sermons ..... and dirges; 263 portraits, including the earliest known; 209 medals; the spur and flag which played a prominent part in Booth's leap from the box in the theater.

Passing the beautiful white marble building of the *Evening Star* and the Raleigh Hotel, we proceed to Thirteenth street, where the new District or Municipal building, on Thirteen-and-a-half street and corner of Fourteenth street, stands, and pleases the eye by its graceful and imposing architecture.

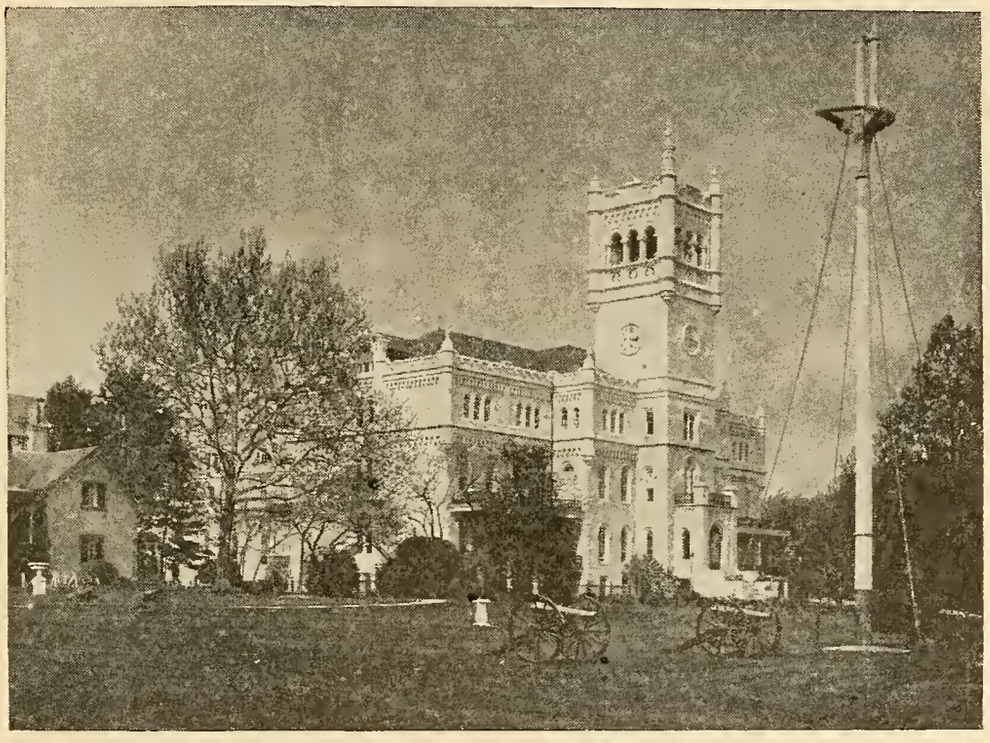
Government Printing Office

Fourteenth street is the most important thoroughfare, north and south, in this part of the city, extending from the foot of Maryland avenue, northward to Mount Pleasant. The Belt Line cars run southward upon it from Pennsylvania avenue to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and so on around to the Capitol. At the right (northward) the street slopes steeply up the hill to F street.

Around the corner to the left, on Fifteenth street, are the Grand Opera House (Chase's), the armory of the Washington Light Infantry, the house of the Capital Bicycle Club, etc.

This brings us to the end of the Avenue, against the southern portico of the Treasury, and in sight of the impressive Sherman memorial. Turning to the right, up the slope of Fifteenth street, we pass the busy terminus of F street, and go on to G, where the Riggs House forms a dignified corner-piece. A few steps farther, the broad avenue in front of the Treasury opens the way northward, and brings us to that goal of patriotic ambition—the White House.

The first appearance of the White House never fails to disappoint both stranger and visiting citizen. It is neither imposing nor impressive and as a "palace" would not be accepted by a successful South American revolutionist. But the simple and historic pile of long, low buildings surrounded by well-kept lawns and embelished with stately trees and luxuriant foliage grows upon the thoughtful and the observant pilgrim and visitor until an inward acknowledgement is made that the place is in keeping with a democratic form of government, the Chief Magistrate of which resides unmolested and practically unguarded within its walls. Opposite the White House the visitor may take a seat in Lafayette Park, or inspect the statues of General Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, the beautiful Lafayette statue, and that of the Count Rochambeau, who with seven sail of the line, five frigates and five smaller vessels and several transports arrived at Newport July 10, 1780. The Count brought with him six thousand fighting



Soldiers' Home

men to the aid of Washington and his opportune arrival infused new courage not only into the sorely pressed army of Washington but to the whole country. In fact, his arrival gave a new turn to the war, and the surrender at Yorktown was foreshadowed.

The magnificent and commodious State, War and Navy structure, fronting the Avenue a short block from the White House, will instantly arrest the attention of the visitor. Europe itself offers nothing superior to this beautiful building and there are but few such departmental buildings in the world.

The visitor usually ends the Avenue inspection at this building and rarely proceeds to old, historic Georgetown, which was a flourishing provincial city before Washington was ever evolved from the brain of its founder.

Obeying this customary habit of the visitor we will take a green car and visit the "tail end" of the great Avenue.

No other place so disappoints the visitor anxious to see as the Navy Yard; nevertheless nine in every ten persons are most desirous to visit it. The gunshop museum and trophies are about all to reward the visitor's curiosity that the Navy Yard presents. It stands on the banks of the broad tidal estuary of the Anacostia River, at the foot of Eighth street, S. E., and is the terminus of the cars from Georgetown along Pennsylvania avenue. The Anacostia line of street cars along M street, S. E., also passes the gate.

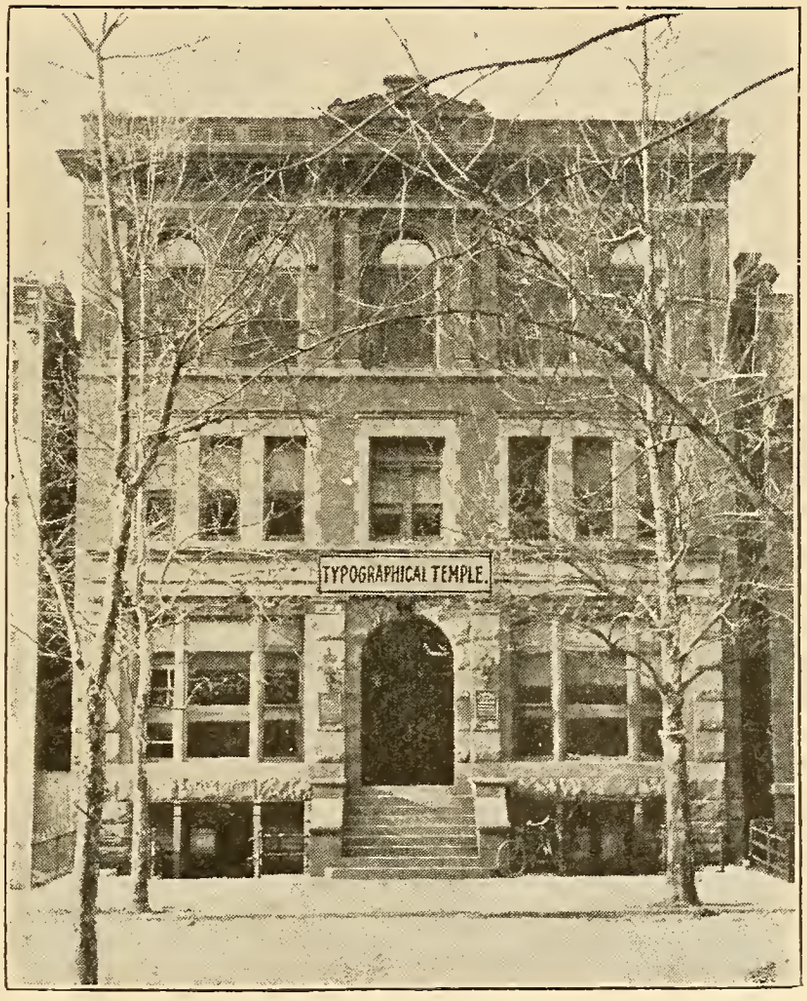
This navy yard was established (1804) as soon as the Government came here, and was an object of destruction by the British, who claim, however, that it was set on fire by the Americans. It was restored, and "for more than half a century many of the largest and finest ships of war possessed by the United States were constructed in this yard." Two spacious ship houses remain, but the yard is now almost entirely given up to the manufacture of naval guns and ammunition and the storage of equipments. It often happens that not a ship of any sort is

Bureau Engraving and Printing

at the wharves (though a receiving ship is usually moored there), and the sentry at the gate is almost the only sign of military occupation about the place.

The first great building on the right, the Gun Shop, at the foot of the stone stairs, is the most interesting place in the yard. It is filled with the most powerful and approved machinery for turning, boring, rifling, jacketing, and otherwise finishing ready for work the immense rifles required for modern battleships, as well as the smaller rapid-fire guns forming the supplementary batteries of the cruisers and other vessels of war. The great guns are mainly cast at Bethlehem, Pa., and brought here rough. Observing carefully the posted regulations, the visitor may walk where he pleases through these magnificent factories and watch the extremely interesting process, and should it happen that any vessels of war are in the harbor, permission to go on board of them may usually be obtained.

The office of the commandant of the yard is at the foot of the main walk near the wharf, and there application should be made for permission to go anywhere not open to the public. A large number of guns, showing types used in the past, are lying near the office, and a series of very interesting cannon captured from the Tripolitan, British, Mexican, or Confederate enemies whom the navy has had to fight, are mounted before the office. Among them is the famous 42-pounder, Long Tom, cast in 1786 in France, captured from the frigate *Noche* by the British in 1798, and then sold to us. Later it was struck by a shot, condemned, and sold to Haiti, then at war with France. This over, the cannon had various owners until 1814, when it formed the main reliance in the battery of the privateer General Armstrong, which, by pluckily



Typographical Temple

fighting three British war-ships off Fayal, in the Azores, so crippled them that the squadron was unable to reach New Orleans, whither it was bound, in time to help the land forces there against the victorious Jackson. The brig was afterward sunk to prevent her capture by the British, but the Portuguese authorities had so greatly admired the little ship's action that they saved this gun as a trophy, and sent it as a present to the United States.

A museum near the gate is worth visiting, as it contains many pieces of old-fashioned ordnance and ammunition, and many relics of historical or legendary interest, of which the most popular, perhaps, is the stern-post of the original *Kearsarge,* still containing a shell received during her fight with the *Alabama.* The door of the museum is shaded

by a willow grown from a twig cut above the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena. The residences of officers on duty at the yard are near the gate, which was built from designs by Latrobe.

The Marine Barracks, three squares above the Navy Yard, on Eighth Street, S. E., occupy a square surrounded by brick buildings painted yellow, according to naval custom, and are the home station and headquarters of the Marine Corps; but, except that here is the residence of the famous Marine Band, they contain nothing of interest to the visitor, unless he likes to watch guard-mounting every morning at 9, or the formal inspection on Mondays at 10 a. m. The Marine Band is the only military band always stationed in Washington, and available for all military ceremonials. These advantages have given it great excellence; and its music at parades, President's receptions, inaugural balls, etc., is highly appreciated. This band gives outdoor concerts in summer.

Pennsylvania Avenue, looking west from Seventh Street

The Naval Hospital, for sick and wounded officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps, is at Pennsylvania Avenue and Ninth Street, S. E.; and at Second and D streets, S. E., is Providence Hospital, founded in 1862.

Anacostia is a name applied in an indefinite way to the region opposite the Navy Yard, and is reached by a new bridge, crossed by the street cars of the Anacostia & Potomac line. The village at the farther end of the bridge, now called Anacostia, was formerly Uniontown, and from it branch roads lead up on the Maryland heights in various directions, where electric railroads and park villages are rapidly extending. Twining, at the eastern end of the Pennsylvania Avenue bridge; Lincoln Heights, in the extreme eastern corner of the District; Garfield and Good Hope, on the fine Marlboro Turnpike, which is a favorite run for cyclers; and Congress Heights, farther south, are the principal of these suburban centers. All of these high ridges were crowned and connected by fortifications, some of which remain in fairly good condition, especially Fort Stanton, just south of Garfield. A wide and interesting

view of the city and the Potomac Valley is obtained from its ramparts, and also of the great Federal Insane Asylum.

Returning to the Capitol and passing the Library of Congress, which will be noted further along, the visitor's attention is instantly charmed by this most imposing structure, where the people's representatives enact the laws of the country.

The building is situated on Capitol Hill, one and one-third miles from the White House and Treasury.

It is reached by the F street and the Pennsylvania avenue cars, both of which ascend the hill. One may leave the Pennsylvania avenue cars at the Peace Monument, near the west entrance, and thus gain the grandest approach; or may continue (on the Navy Yard car) to the top of the hill.

The building is open daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 to 4:30, or until one-half hour after adjournment. During a term of Congress the forenoon is the best time for inspecting the legislative halls and the various committee rooms. Congress goes into session at 12 o'clock noon; visitors are allowed upon the floor of Senate and House until 11:45, thereafter in the galleries only. The several galleries are designated over the doors: Gentlemen's, Ladies', Reserved, Diplomatic Corps, Press. Those marked Ladies' and Gentlemen's are open to the public.

The Capitol is distinguished for its commanding situation and majestic proportions, for its dignity, grace and beauty of design, and the adornments and decorations which beautify it without and within. All these unite to give it rank as an architectural object among the noblest in the world. From an elevated site on Capitol Hill, 90 feet above the level of the river, it overlooks the amphitheater of the Potomac, and is a conspicuous feature of the landscape for miles on every side. It is set amid grounds whose extent and arrangement add much to the architectural effect.

The building faces the east, for in that quarter the projectors assumed that the city would grow; but the development of Washington has been toward the west, and it is from this direction that the Capitol is usually approached. From the main western entrance of the grounds, near the Peace Monument, the approach leads up the gently rising lawns to flights of steps, which give ascent to the upper terrace or open court, which extends the entire length of the west front and around the north and south ends. Here a beautiful view is afforded of the city and encircling hills. From the court the west door of the building gives access to flights of stairs which lead to the Rotunda.

On the east front are three grand porticoes with Corinthian columns, and there is a portico of similar columns on the end and west front of each extension, and a loggia on the west front of the main building. Broad flights of marble steps lead up to the porticoes from the esplanade on the east.

The central building is constructed of Virginia sandstone, painted white; the extensions are of Massachusetts marble. The 24 columns of the grand central portico are monoliths of Virginia sandstone, 30ft.

high; the 100 columns of the extension porticoes are monoliths of Maryland marble. The entire length of the Capitol is 751ft., 4in.; width, 350ft.; area over three and one-half acres.

The corner stone of the main building was laid by President Washington on Sept. 18, 1793. The wings of the central building were completed in 1811.

The Rotunda in the centre of the main building is the room to which one usually comes first, and it is a convenient point from which to visit the various parts of the Capitol. The north door leads to the Supreme Court Room, the Senate, and the stairway to the Dome; the south door to the Statuary Hall and the House; the east door (Rogers Bronze) opens on the portico, and the west door leads to the west entrance.

A convenient programme for seeing the Capitol is to study first the Rotunda (from the floor), then to visit in succession the Hall of Statuary, the House and its committee rooms, the Supreme Court, the Senate and its rooms, the west portico for the view; then to ascend to the upper part of the Rotunda and beyond to the Dome and its view.

Note the magnificent marble corridors and stairways of the extensions; the pilasters, columns and capitals, sculpture and frescoing; the tessellated floors, and the vistas through the windows, giving glimpses of the city and the Washington Monument, the new Library, and the Capitol itself.

The Rotunda it an immense circular hall 97 2-3ft. in diameter, and rising clear from floor to inner shell of Dome and canopy, 180ft. above. Light is admitted through the 36 windows of the peristyle. The walls are adorned with paintings, sculptures and frescoes, and the vaulted canopy top above the eye of the Dome glows with color. The eight oil paintings in the panels of the hall have for their subjects memorable scenes, in the history of the continent and of the United States. The key to each picture hangs beneath it. They are:—

Landing of Columbus on San Salvador, Oct. 12, 1492. (By Vanderlyn.)

Discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto, 1541. (By W. H. Powell.)

Baptism of Pocahontas, Jamestown, Va., 1613. (By John G. Chapman.)

Embarkation of the Pilgrims from Delft-Haven, July 21, 1620. (Weir.)

The Declaration of Independence, Philadelphia, July 4, 1776. (By John Trumbull, of Connecticut.) The scene is the hall of the Continental Congress. John Hancock, President of the Congress, is seated at the table, and in front of him stand the Committee of Five—Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert L. Livingston.

The Surrender of Burgoyne, Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777. (By Trumbull.) "The painting represents Gen. Burgoyne, attended by Gen. Phillips and followed by other officers, arriving near the marquee of Gen. Gates. Gen. Gates has advanced a few steps from the entrance to meet the prisoner, who is in the act of offering his sword, which Gen.

Gates declines to receive; and invites them to enter and partake of refreshments. A number of the officers of the American army are assembled near their General."—*Elliot.*

Surrender of Cornwallis, Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. (Trumbull.) "The painting represents the moment when the officers of the British army, conducted by Gen. Lincoln, are passing the two groups of American and French guards, and entering between the two lines of victors." —*Elliot.*

SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Soldiers' Home stands in the midst of a noble park, with a wide outlook from high grounds directly north of the Capitol, from which it is distant four miles in a straight line. It is a favorite terminus for driving and bicycling, beautiful roads leading thither from the head of Connecticut avenue or Fourteenth street, and less desirable ones returning through the northeastern quarter of the city. Two lines of street cars approach the Soldiers' Home, giving the tourist an alternate route going and coming; and he should devote the better part of a day to this excursion. The direct route out is by the cars north on Seventh street, connecting with the Brightwood avenue line from the boundary to the Eagle or western gate of the Soldiers' Home grounds. A short distance beyond the boundary, at the right of the road, are seen the tall brick buildings of Howard University—a collegiate institution founded soon after the war, as an outgrowth of the Freedman's Bureau, for the education of colored youths of both sexes. Its first president was Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard (who had resigned from the army temporarily to undertake this work), and it has maintained itself as a flourishing institution, having some three hundred students annually.

The Soldiers' Home is the forerunner and type of those which were erected in various parts of the country after the Civil War, but it is not in the same class. It is an institution established in 1851 by the efforts of Gen. Winfield Scott, and out of certain funds received from Mexico, as a retreat for veterans of the Mexican War, and for men of the regular army who have been disabled or who, by twenty years of honorable service and a payment of 12 cents a month, have acquired the right of residence there the remainder of their lives. This gives the veterans a pleasing sense of self-support, in addition to which many are able to earn money by working about the buildings and grounds and in various ways. There are ordinarily about five hundred men there, who live under a mild form of military discipline and routine, wear the uniform of the army, and are governed by veteran officers. The affairs of the Home, which has now a fund of over $1,000,000 and a considerable independent income, are administered by a board composed of the general of the Army and his principal assistants at the War Department.

The main building is of white marble, three stories in height, and is fashioned after the Norman order of archectiture. On the grounds are several elegant marble cottages occupied by the officials, a pretty church of Seneca stone, a capacious hospital building with wide piazzas, from

which charming views of Washington and the Potomac can be had, a fine library building, well stocked with books and periodicals, and numerous other structures. On the brow of one of the hills stands a bronze statue of General Scott, by Launt Thompson, erected by the Home in 1874, at a cost of $18,000. The entire estate is inclosed by a stone wall, surmounted by a small iron fence of handsome design. Fifty acres are under cultivation, and fine crops of fruits and vegetables are raised.

Near the main building is a large cottage often used by the Presidents of the United States as a summer residence. It is surrounded by noble trees, and has a very attractive appearance. Pierce was the first President to pass the summer here, and Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Hayes, and Arthur have preferred its quiet comfort to the statelier life in the White House.

In the rear of the Home, on the wooded slope beyond Harewood Road, lies one of the national military cemeteries, entered by an arch upon whose pillars are inscribed the names of great Union commanders in the Civil War. Here rest the remains of about 5,500 Federal and 271 Confederate soldiers, less than 300 of whom are unknown. The grounds contain a pretty stone chapel, in which lies the body of Gen. John A. Logan.

The foregoing is the stereotyped description of the Soldiers' Home, in Washington, and to which admission is had by wounds, disease or specified service in the Regular Army. The Volunteer Soldiers' Homes, of which there are nine, viz: Maine, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, California, Tennessee and Virginia (Hampton), are an entirely different proposition to the Regular Army Home in the Capital City. These Soldiers' Homes are asylums for grafters. Every official, from the Commandant to the lowest civil employee, sit up at nights drafting schemes to starve the old soldier inmates and rake off their per centage from the stomachs or backs of the "saviors of the Union." Oh, it is pitiful, but it appears irremediable; such is the pull and influence of these officials.

Let us go over this matter carefully and do no injustice to inmate or official. There are nine National Soldiers' Homes and perhaps forty or more State Soldiers' Homes. Of the three million men who sprang to arms to defend the Republic there are in all the State and National Soldiers' Homes to-day less than thirty thousand ex-soldiers! Surely this is a record the old soldiers can be proud of. Thirty thousand derelicts out of three millions who went out in the pride of youth and with a patriotism that scorned bounties, pay and reward to save the Union of their fathers! Of these thirty thousand broken-down old soldiers there are not to exceed fifteen thousand in the nine National Soldiers' Homes. On these fifteen thousand inmates a swarm of parasites thrive, live and graft. Let us illustrate:

In Johnson City, Tennessee, is located what is designated as the Southern Branch. It has the full complement of officials, viz: a Commandant, an Adjutant, a Treasurer, two chaplains (Catholic and Protestant), a Quartermaster, a Commissary and three Physicians. In

each of the offices are employed numbers of civilian clerks and a few old soldiers to offset any criticism excited by the monthly pay roll.

This assertion applies to all the National Homes including Marion, (Ind.); Leavenworth, (Kan.); Danville, (Ill.); Dayton, (Ohio); Togus, (Maine); Hampton, (Va.); Milwaukee, (Wis.); Johnson, City, (Tenn.); and the Pacific Coast Home.

The most flagrant and open corruption exists at Johnson City, Tenn. Hon. Walter P. Brownlow, M. C., is the local manager and resides at the Home. His quarters are in the Hospital and the suite of rooms he occupies with his wife and niece comprise the whole of the second floor.

These rooms are luxuriously furnished and horses and carriages are always drawn up in front of the building, the drivers being old soldier inmates and on the pay roll as employees of the Institution. The scandal is emphasized by the fact that Mr. Brownlow is the Secretary of the National Board of Managers for which he receives one thousand dollars per annum. His salary as Congressman is $8,000 per annum, he has an electric street car line running to the Home f rom Johnson City and Carnegie. for concerts and entertainments to draw the citizens of Johnson City and Carnegie to the Institution and, of course, to patronize his street car line. His brother is the leader of the Home band, consisting of about a dozen instruments. The brother knows as much about music as he does of astronomy, but he draws seventy-five dollars per month and rations. The spectacle of a brother of a Congressman marching in front of a dozen bandsmen, twice or thrice daily, or when there is a funeral, is anything but edifying to the men who went out to save the Union when the Brownlows were in hiding in the mountains of Tennessee. "Parson" Brownlow, the uncle of the Congressman, was a loyal and aggressive Unionist, full of courage and grit. He made the Congressional district, now represented by his nephew, a bulwark of loyal Unionists surrounded by Southern sympathizers. On his reputation and record the nephew has been enabled to hold the district and the suffrages of the gallant mountaineers in and around Johnson City, Jonesboro, etc.

Congressman Nathan Hale, also of Tennessee, and a fine type of the typical Southern gentleman, in a controversy with Mr. Brownlow published a list of the Brownlow family in office, and the total amount paid in salaries to the various members thereof. Mr. Hale omitted from his list several Brownlow office holders. It was next to impossible that he could get them all. From a careful enumeration the GUIDE is able to state, without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Brownlow has every male and female relative, except his wife and niece, who are living in the Hospital of the Soldiers' Home in Johnson City, in some Federal position, the poorest job falling to the drum major (his brother) mentioned in this chapter.

It will be found no exaggeration to state that this patriotic Tennessee family draws from the National Treasury not less than twenty thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. Brownlow thoroughly understands the game of politics. Whenever any one of his constituents become too prominent or dangerous as

a rival he immediately places him in some position with a salary attached. He has thus disposed of would-be rivals and held his district against all comers and all odds. The very Commandant of the Soldiers' Home in Johnson City, Judge J. P. Smith, secured his "phat take" by his pretensions to represent the district in Congress. Colonel Smith served as a lieutenant for a short time during the Civil War. His qualifications for Commandant of the Home are exclusively comprised in his political pull and the fear of Mr. Brownlow that the "Judge" might secure the nomination for Congress in his district unless taken care of.

The same story with variations applies to all these Homes or Asylums for the brave men who saved the Union. At their establishment General Benjamin F. Butler (then in Congress) said that "these Homes will be a heaven for the officials and a hell for the inmates." The general's prediction has turned out correct.

It was scandalous enough when ex-Congressmen like the Commandant of the Marion, (Ind.) Home were appointed to these positions by the National Board of Managers, but the selection of modern ex-Regular Army officers for Commandants of the remnants of the patriotic youths who, almost half a century ago, went out to save their country is, indeed, the limit.

Col. T. T. Knox, the Commandant of the Hampton, (Va.) Home, or Southern Branch, as it is called, was in swaddling clothes when the relicts or derelicts he now rules with unnecessary severity marched with Sherman to the sea, or swept the "valley" with Sheridan or participated in the campaign from the Wilderness to the finish at Appomatox. Hundreds of them stood upon the heights of Gettysburg unappalled by all the Southern valor and fury hurled against them. They fought Antietam when Colonel Knox was a baby unconscious of the tremendous issues at stake, and yet at this very hour no ex-Union veteran can leave the island on which the Hampton Home is located, without a pass signed by this appointee of Mr. Brownlow. The regular and professional soldier stationed at the fortress can pass in and out at pleasure without a pass or challenge, but the men who fought with Grant are subjected to the humiliation of exhibiting a pass at the gates, something after the manner of the Chinaman's certificate of residence or "chock chee," as it is pronounced by the Celestial.

The regular or professional soldier is, besides, well fed and warmly clothed. He would not serve thirty days if compelled to eat the food, wear the clothing and be subjected to the discipline of the ex-Veterans of the Union!

That these are facts can be easily and inexpensively established or disproven. If, then, they are facts, as the writer asserts and who ought to know, having experienced them, what is Congress, the law-making power going to do about it?

Dayton, Ohio, has the largest, finest and best conducted National Soldiers' Home. Its Commandant, Colonel Clarke, is a humane and judicious officer. Colonel Byron, the custodian of the Post funds and Commissary of Subsistence, is deservedly popular among the inmates. Colonel Byron is no grafter and the men of the Home get all that's

coming to them. The editor heartily wishes he could pay the same tribute to the commissaries and quartermasters of the other Homes.

The State Soldiers' Homes are, as a rule, better conducted and the men better fed and clothed, while the discipline is not of the semi-penal order under a West Point military satrap, as it is at Hampton. Bath, Steuben County, New York, has one of the largest of the State Homes, sometimes accommodating three thousand inmates. The average, however, is not over twenty-five hundred members. The Home is located about two miles from the city and is in the hollow of an amphitheater surrounded by mountainous hills. With the catholic spirit of the Empire State ex-soldiers of the Union, who served in any State troops, are admitted on precisely the same conditions as the New York veterans. The Quartermaster and Commissary of the Bath Home is the son of a veteran soldier, and hence the members are fed and clothed up to the last cent of the annual appropriation. And the annual appropriations by the different legislatures are amply sufficient to feed the members as they are not fed in any National and but few State Homes in the country. Erie, Pa., has a splendid State Home, but only her own ex-soldiers are admitted. Vermont likewise has a fine exclusive Home. Also New Jersey, while Massachusetts has a semi-combination corporation Home, run by some G. A. R. officials and partly supported by the State. It is on top of Powder Horn hill, overlooking the ancient city of Chelsea, and is semi-penal in its discipline and management. Its full capacity, however, is about five hundred inmates. The ex-soldiers of any State are admitted here as in Bath, but owing to the grafting management but few soldiers apply outside her own troops. The editor of the GUIDE BOOK served in the 59th Mass. V. V. I. from the Wilderness to Appomatox, but the Home on Powder Horn hill would be the last place he would seek from adverse storms or "shoulder his crutch and show how fields were won."

All of the Western and Middle States have fair copies of the Bath Home. Sandusky, Ohio, has an excellent one, on the cottage rather than the barracks plan, which is most commendable and is mainly due to ex-National Commander Brown, the editor of the Zanesville *Signal,* and one of the honest types of the gallant ex-volunteer soldiers of the Civil War.

The editor is fully aware that the limits of a Guide Book has been exceeded in this "write up" on Soldiers' Homes, but he also has the knowledge and experience that few, if any, of the professed or real friends of the ex-soldiers of the Union, compelled by adverse fortune to live and die in these institutions, take interest enough in these unfortunate derelicts to save them from the shoulder strapped harpies or politicians of the Brownlow type, living off and preying upon the gallant men who "touching elbows" stormed the entrenchments of an equally gallant foe or with (then) youthful voices sang "John Brown's Body" to the swinging step of the forced march and bivouaced in sunshine and storm on the bare ground awaiting the coming battle with the heroism of Americans.

They were no professional soldiers taking up arms for a living, but

citizen soldiery, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, who "kept the oath they swore" to save the Union or perish in its defense.

Save them now from the grafters who are robbing their stomachs and backs!

TO THE "ZOO," ROCK CREEK NATIONAL PARK, AND CHEVY CHASE.

This is an excursion into the northern and most beautiful corner of the District, reached by taking the cars out Fourteenth street to the boundary, and then (by transfer) the Chevy Chase line. The latter extends from Sixth Street (connecting with the Seventh Street line) along U Street West, through Hancock Circle (where New Hampshire Avenue crosses Sixteenth Street), and thence turns up the hill at Eighteenth Street, and goes across Rock Creek, and out into the country, along Connecticut Avenue Extended, passing on its way half way around the Zoological Park.

A zoological garden is among the most recent additions to the sights of the capital. It is open all day, including Sunday, and no admittance fee is charged.

Previous to its organization and the purchase of this site of about 167 acres, in 1890, the National Museum had accumulated by gift many live animals, but had no means of caring for them; these at once became the nucleus of the new collection, which was placed under the general charge of the Smithsonian Institution, with Frank Baker, M. D., as superintendent. Two definite objects have been in view here. The original idea was not a park for public exhibition purposes—a popular "Zoo"—but a reservation in which there might be bred and maintained representatives of many American animals threatened with extinction. Congress, however, enlarged and modified this notion by adding the exhibition features, making the place a pleasure-ground as well as an experiment station, and consequently imposing upon the District of Columbia one-half the cost of its purchase and maintenance. Nevertheless, the managers do all they can to carry out the original, more scientific intention.

A walk of five minutes from the cars at the gate brings the visitor to the principal Animal House, which is a commodious stone building, well lighted and well ventilated, and having on its southern side an annex of very fine outdoor cages, where the great carnivora and other beasts dwell in warm weather. The collection is not very large, as the funds do not at present allow of the purchase of animals, which must be obtained by gift or exchange. Captures in the Yellowstone National Park are permitted for the benefit of this garden, and have supplied many specimens.

The hardier animals (except a few antelopes and kangaroos, which have a stable) are quartered out of doors all the year round in wire enclosures scattered about the grounds. These are all healthy and happy to a gratifying degree, and as a result they produce young freely. The herds of bison, elk, and deer were recruited mainly from the Yellowstone

Park. The former occupy adjacent paddocks upon the rising ground north of the animal house, and the latter enjoys entensive pastures and a picturesque thatched stable somewhat to the east, on a hillside sloping down to Rock Creek. In another quarter are to be seen the cages of the wolves, foxes and dogs. The beavers, however, probably constitute the most singular and interesting of all the features of the garden at present. They consist of a colony in the wooded ravine of a little branch of Rock Creek, where they cut down trees, burrow in the banks of the stream, and construct dams and houses, precisely as in a state of nature. The Bear Dens are the best of their kind in the country, being rude caves blasted out of the cliff left by an abandoned quarry, which form a natural retreat for their big tenants.

Chevy Chase is a charming suburb, just beyond the District line, at the extremity of Connecticut avenue extended, which is cut straight across the broken and picturesque region west of Rock Creek. The forested gorge of this romantic stream east of the avenue, and embracing most of the region between it and the proposed extension of Sixteenth street, or "Executive avenue," has been acquired and reserved by the Government as a public park; but as yet no improvements have been attempted, and it remains a wild rambling-ground full of grand possibilities for the landscape artist.

Chevy Chase consists of a group of handsome country villas, among which an old mansion has been converted into a "country club," with tennis courts, golf links, etc., attached, and here the young people of the fashionable set meet for outdoor amusements, in which fox-hunting with hounds, after the British fashion, is prominent. A large hotel was started here, but the building is now occupied as a school. An additional fare is charged for travel beyond the circle at the District line, and there is little to attract the traveler farther northward. Instead of turning back, however, it is a good plan to walk southwestward eight or ten minutes, passing old Fort Reno, and striking the Tenallytown road at the Glen Echo Junction, where he can return direct to Georgetown, or can go on to Glen Echo, and then up to Cabin John Bridge or Great Falls, or out to Rockville, or back to Georgetown by the electric line along the bank of the Potomac.

GEORGETOWN AND ITS VICINITY.

Georgetown, now West Washington, was a flourishing village and seaport (the river channel having been deeper previous to the construction of bridges) before there was a thought of placing the capital here; and in its hospitable houses the early officials found pleasanter homes than the embryo Federal city then afforded. Its narrow, well-shaded, hilly streets are yet quaint with reminders of those days, and it has residents who still consider their circle of families the only persons "true blue." Georgetown is still a port of entry, but its business does little more than pay the expenses of the office.

Before the era of railroads Georgetown had distinct importance, due to the fact that it was the tidewater terminus of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, which was finished up the river as far as the Great Falls in 1784,

and in 1828 was carried through to Cumberland, Maryland, at a cost of $13,000,000. It never realized the vast expectations of its promoters, but was of great service to Georgetown, and is still used for the transport of coal, grain, and other slow freights.

Pennsylvania avenue forms the highway toward Georgetown, but stops at Rock Creek. The cars turn off to K street, cross the deep ravine over a bridge borne upon the arched water-mains, and then run east to the end of the street at the Aqueduct Bridge. Here a three-story union railway station has been built; into its lowest level comes the cars of the Pennsylvania avenue line, and the top story forms the terminus of the electric railway to the Great Falls. Stairways and elevators connect the three floors, and reach to Prospect avenue above.

Georgetown does not contain much to attract the hasty sight-seer, though much for the meditative historian. A large sign, painted upon a brick house near the Aqueduct Bridge, informs him that that is the Key mansion—the home for several years of Francis Scott Key, the

Georgetown College

author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," who resided here after the war of 1812, became district attorney, and died in 1843. Similar personal memoranda belong to several other old houses here. On Analostan, for example—the low, forested island below the farther end of Aqueduct Bridge—lived the aristocratic Masons during the early years of the Republic, cultivating a model farm and entertaining royally. One of the latest of them was John M. Mason, author of the Fugitive Slave Law, and an associate of Mr. Slidell in the Confederate mission to England, which was interrupted by Wilkes in the Trent affair. The most prominent institution in this locality, however, is Georgetown College. This is the School of Arts and Sciences of Georgetown University, which is under the direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. This school, consisting of three departments—postgraduate, collegiate, and preparatory—is the oldest Catholic institution of higher learning in the United States, having been founded in 1789. The college was chartered as a university by act of Congress in 1815, and in 1833 was

empowered by the Holy See to grant degrees in philosophy and theology. The present main building, begun in 1878, is an excellent specimen of Rhenish-Romanesque architecture, and its grounds cover seventy-eight acres, including the beautiful woodland "walks" and a magnificent campus. The Riggs Library, of over 70,000 volumes, contains rare and curious works. The Coleman Museum has many fine exhibits, among them interesting Colonial relics and valuable collections of coins and medals. Not far from the College, on a prominent hill, is the Astronomical Observatory, where many original investigations are made as well as class instructions given. Thirty-nine members of the faculty and 300 students comprise the present census of this school.

The School of Law, situated in the vicinity of the District courts, is one of the best in America, numbering on its staff several leading jurists; the faculty now numbers fifteen, the students over 300. The School of Medicine is fully equipped for thorough medical training under distinguished specialists; the faculty numbers forty-nine, the students 125. The total number of students in the university is about 750.

Oak Hill Cemetery, on the southern bank of Rock Creek near P street, is a beautiful burying ground rising in terraces and containing the graves of many distinguished men and women. It is reached by the line of the Metropolitan street cars, more commonly called the F street line; leaving the cars at Thirtieth street, a walk of two squares north will bring the visitor to the entrance.

Near the gateway is the chapel built in the style of architecture of Henry VIII. This is matted by ivy brought from "Melrose Abbey." In front of the chapel is the monument of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," who had been buried in 1852 in the cemetery near Tunis, Africa, and there remained until, at the expense of Mr. Corcoran, his bones were brought to this spot, and in '83 were reinterred with appropriate ceremonies. The statue of William Pinkney is near here also (he was the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, and nephew of William Pinkney, the great Maryland lawyer). It represents that prelate in full canonical robes, and was dedicated to his memory by Mr. Corcoran, who was the friend of his youth, the comfort of his declining years. The mausoleum of Mr. Corcoran for his family is a beautiful specimen of mortuary architecture; this is in the northwestern section of the cemetery, while in the southeastern is the mausoleum of the Van Ness family, whose leader married the heiress, Marcia, daughter of David Burns, one of the original proprietors of the site of Washington City. This tomb is a model of the Temple of the Vesta at Rome. The cemetery comprises twenty-five acres, incorporated in 1849, one-half of which, and an endowment of $90,000, were the donation of Mr. William W. Corcoran. Here were buried Chief Justice Chase, Secretary of War Stanton, the great Professor Joseph Henry, and many others illustrious in American annals. Extremely pleasant rambles may be taken to the north and east of this cemetery, and it is not far across the hills to the Naval Observatory. This is the astronomical station of the Government under control of the navy and presided over by an officer of high rank, whose first object is the gathering and collection of information of use to mariners,

such as precision of knowledge of latitude and longitude, variations of the compass, accuracy of chronometers and other instruments used in the navigation of ships of war, and similar information more or less allied to astronomy. Purely scientific astronomical work is also carried on, and the equipment of telescopes and other instruments is complete, enabling the staff of learned men—naval and civilian—attached to the institution to accomplish notable results in the advancement of that department of knowledge. The special inquirer will be welcomed by the officers at all suitable hours, and on Thursday nights cards of invitation admit visitors generally to look through the great telescope.

This observatory dates from 1892, when it was moved from the wooded elevation, called Braddock's Hill, at the Potomac end of New York avenue, which it had occupied for nearly a century. That ground was a reservation originally set apart at the instance of Washington, who wished to see planted there the foundations of the National University—the dream of his last years. It is called University Square to this day.

GEORGETOWN TO TENNALLYTOWN AND GLEN ECHO.

From Georgetown an electric road runs north out High street and the Tennallytown road to the District line, where it branches into two lines. Leaving the city quickly it makes its way through a pretty suburban district, out into a region of irregular hills and dales, where, about one mile from the starting point, the new United States Naval Observatory is seen about a quarter of a mile to the right. Just beyond its entrance is an industrial school. The general district at the left is Wesley Heights, ninety acres of which, and the name, are the property of a Methodist association, which proposes to establish there a highly equipped university, to be called the American, modeled upon the plan of German universities, and open to both sexes. The site of the buildings will be west of Massachusetts avenue, where it intersects Forty-fourth street, forming University Circle. Tunlaw Heights is another local "subdivision" here; and somewhat farther on is Oak View, where there is a lofty observatory, open to anyone who cares to climb it and obtain the wider outlook, embracing a large part of the city. A few years ago there was a great "boom" in suburban villa sites near here, and many noted persons built the fine houses which are scattered over the ridges in all directions. Among them was President Cleveland, whose house, "Red Top" (from the color of the roof), is passed by the cars just beyond Oak View. It was afterward sold by the President to great advantage, and during his second term he occupied another summer home not far to the eastward of this site. The cross-road here runs straight to the Zoological Park, a trifle over a mile eastward. Woodley Inn is a summer hotel on the left of the road, which keeps northward along a ridge with wide views, for a mile and a quarter farther to Tennallytown, lately become a suburb of considerable population, largely increased by families from the city in summer. A road to the left (west) from here gives a very picturesque walk of a mile and a half over to the Receiving Reservoir, and a mile farther will

take you to Little Falls, or the Chain Bridge. Up at the right, at the highest point of land in the District (400 feet), the new reservoir is seen, occupying the site of Fort Reno, one of the most important of the circle of forts about the capital during the Civil War. A wooded knoll, some distance to the left, shows the crumbling earthworks of a lesser redoubt near the river road, which branches off northwest from the village. Three-quarters of a mile beyond Tennallytown the limit of the District of Columbia is reached, and the Junction of the line to Glen Echo. The main line runs north to Rockville, Maryland.

The Glen Echo line runs a car every half-hour (fare 5 cents) along a winding road through the woods to the Conduit Road and bank of the Potomac, at the Glen Echo grounds.

GEORGETOWN TO GLEN ECHO, CABIN JOHN, AND GREAT FALLS.

The Georgetown and Great Falls Railroad Company operates an electric line to the Great Falls of the Potomac, which affords one of the most delightful excursions out of Washington. Its large cars leave

Great Falls of the Potomac

the Union Station, in Georgetown, and take a high course overlooking the river valley, which becomes much narrower and more gorge-like above the city, with the Virginia banks very steep, rocky, and broken by quarries. The rails are laid through the woods, and gradually descend to the bank of the canal which skirts the foot of the bluff. About three miles above Georgetown is the Chain Bridge, so called because the earliest bridge here, where the river for some two miles is confined within a narrow, swift, and deep channel on the Virginia side, was made of suspended chains. The lofty bank is broken here by the ravine of Pimmit Run, making a convenient place for several roads to meet and cross the river. The bluffs above it were crowned with strong forts

for this was one of the principal approaches to Washington. A mile and a half above the Chain Bridge, having run through the picturesque woods behind High, or Sycamore, Island, owned by a sportsmen's club, you emerge to find the river a third of a mile wide again, and dashing over black rocks and ledges in the series of rapids called the Little Falls of the Potomac. The wild beauty of the locality makes it a favorite one for picnicking parties, and bass fishing is always excellent. The Maryland bank becomes higher and more rugged above Little Falls, and takes the name of Glen Echo Heights.

Glen Echo is a place where it was proposed to combine educational privileges with recreation, and form a suburban residence colony and day resort of high character. Extensive buildings of stone and wood, including a very spacious amphitheater, were erected in the grove upon the steep bank and commanded a most attractive river view; in them courses of valuable lectures, Sunday services, and concerts of a high order were given, and many means of rational enjoyment were provided, but the project failed.

The river has pretty banks to Cabin John Run, where the fine arch of the celebrated bridge gleams through the trees. The remainder of the Run (five miles) is through a wild, wooded region at the edge of the canal and river, which is again narrow, deep and broken by islands flooded at high water, with high, ravine-cut banks. This is a favorite place with Washingtonians for fishing with rod and fly, from the banks; Daniel Webster often came here for this purpose.

The Great Falls of the Potomac are a series of bold cascades forming a drop of eighty feet within a few hundred yards of distance, very pretty but hardly deserving the panegyrics bestowed by some early writers. The place will always be exceedingly attractive, however, especially to artists and anglers. The appearance of the falls has been considerably modified, and probably enhanced, by the structures of the city water-works, for this is the source of Washington's public water supply. The water is conveyed to the city through a brick conduit, which runs along the top of the Maryland bank, and is overlaid by the macadamized driveway called the Conduit Road. This work of engineering meets its first serious difficulty at Cabin John Run, where a stone arch leaps across the ravine in a single span—unequalled elsewhere—of 220 feet.

TO BLADENSBURG AND KENDALL GREEN.

Bladensburg is a quiet Maryland village, some seven miles northeast, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It is a port on the Anacostia, to which large boats formerly ascended with goods and went back laden with farm produce. Through it ran the stage road from the north; and here, August 24, 1814, the feeble American army met the British, under Ross and Cockburn, who had marched over from their landing-place on the Patuxent River, intent upon the capture of the Yankee capital. The Americans, partly by blundering and partly by panic (except some sailors under Commodore Barney, ran away after the first attack, and left the way open for the redcoats to take and burn the town

as they pleased; but they inflicted a remarkably heavy loss upon the invaders.

"It is a favorite drive with Washingtonians to-day," remarks Mr. Todd, in his Story of Washington, "over the smooth Bladensburg pike to the quaint old village. Dipping into the ravine where Barney made his stand, you have on the right the famous dueling ground, enriched with some of the noblest blood of the Union. A mile farther on, you come out upon the banks of the Eastern Branch, here an inconsiderable mill stream, easily forded, though spanned by a bridge some thirty yards in length. On the opposite shore gleam through the trees the houses of Bladensburg, very little changed since the battle-day. Some seventy yards before reaching the bridge, the Washington pike is joined by the old Georgetown post-road, which comes down from the

View North From Top of Washington Monument

north to meet it at an angle of forty-five degrees. The gradually rising triangular field between these two roads, its heights now crowned by a clubhouse of modern design, was the battle ground."

A string of pleasant suburban villages nearly join one another along the railway and turnpike—Highland, Wiley Heights, Rives, Woodridge, Langdon, Avalon Heights, and Winthrop Heights or Montello. The last is well inside the district and brings us back to Mount Olivet Cemetery burial ground, lying between the turnpike and the railway near the city boundary, which has the sad distinction of containing the bodies of Mrs. Surratt, one of the alleged conspirators in the assassination of Lincoln, and of Wirz, the cruel keeper of Andersonville prison. Electric roads now reach all these suburbs.

The National Fair Grounds, opposite Mount Olivet and west of the railroad, contain the Ivy City race track. The suburban "addition," Montello, is north of the fairgrounds, and south of them is Ivy City,

with Trinidad east of the railroad. The southern part of Ivy City is occupied by the extensive grounds of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, popularly known as Kendall Green.

This institution, which is reached by cars on H street to Seventh street, N. E., was incorporated in 1857, and is for the free education of deaf-mute children of sailors and soldiers of the United States, as also of the children of the District so afflicted. It was indebted in its early years to the benefactions of the Hon. Amos Kendall, who gave land, money, and buildings toward its establishment. All students have opportunity to learn to speak, the system of instruction including both manual and oral methods. Poor students are received on very liberal

George Washington University, Main Building and Law School

terms. Visitors are admitted on Thursdays between the hours of 9 and 3.

TO BENNING AND CHESAPEAKE BEACH.

Benning and Deanewood are suburban villages east of the Anacostia River, and reached by the Columbia line of electric cars, out G street and Benning Road, N. E. At Benning is the principal race track of the District, where spring and fall races are run that attract everybody interested in such things. Benning is also a connecting point of the Chesapeake Beach Railway, a line of steam railroad some thirty miles in length, which connects the capital with a shore resort upon Chesapeake Bay called Chesapeake Beach. These trains run into the city. At the beach are hotels, amusement places, bathing facilities, and much that is naturally as well as artificially attractive.

DIRECTORY

FOR

VISITORS TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Department of Agriculture.—Mall, bet. 12th and 14th streets; 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Museum; palm house; experimental greenhouses and ornamental gardens. Reached by Belt Line cars; or by walking from Pennsylvania avenue and Thirteenth street.

Alexandria.—Six miles south of the Treasury. Marshall House; Christ Church; Alexandria Lodge Room; Braddock Headquarters and Camping Grounds, and other historic scenes and monuments. Reached by hourly trains on the Washington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon (Electric) Railway; by the steamer "Charles Macalester," or a ferry-boat, from the Seventh street wharf; or by steam trains of the Southern Railway.

Bureau of American Republics.—2 Jackson place; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Offices.

Aqueduct Bridge.—Crosses the Potomac at Georgetown.

Arlington National Cemetery.—Heights, west of Potomac; sunrise to sunset, including Sundays and holidays. Lee Mansion; graves of over 16,000 soldiers and sailors; elaborate monuments; trophies of Cuban war. Reached by way of Georgetown, Aqueduct Bridge and electric cars to Fort Meyer and the Northern Gate; or by electric cars from Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street, via. Highway Bridge. Public carriages make frequent trips through the cemetery, fare 25 cents.

Army Medical Museum.—S. E. corner Smithsonian Grounds, Seventh and B streets, S. W.; 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Pathological and surgical museum and library. Reached by Seventh street cars.

Arsenal, Washington Barracks.—Foot of Four-and-a-half street, S. W.; all day. Artillery drills; river view.

Botanical Garden.—Pennsylvania avenue, First to Third streets; 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Greenhouses; Bartholdi fountain. Reached by all Pennsylvania avenue cars.

Cabin John Bridge.—Five and a half miles up the Potomac. Picturesque out-door resort. Reached by Metropolitan electric cars from Prospect avenue and Thirty-sixth street, Georgetown.

Capitol.—Capitol Hill; 9 a. m. to 4.30 p. m., or until Congress adjourns. Rotunda; Senate; House of Representatives; Supreme Court; paintings, statuary and bronzes. Reached on the south and west sides by the Pennsylvania avenue cars, and on the north and east sides by the Metropolitan (F street) lines. A flag flies over each house while it is in session, and sessions at night are indicated by lights upon the dome.

Catholic University.—Brookland; all day. Buildings and library. Reached by Brookland line of electric cars.

Census Building.—B street, First to Second; no admission. Offices.

Center Market.—Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street; all day. Flower stalls; country wagons, etc.

Christ Church.—G street, between Sixth and Seventh, S. E.; Sundays. Oldest church in the city; Congressional cemetery. Reached by Pennsylvania avenue cars to Navy Yard.

City Hall.—Judiciary square; 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Civil Service Commission.—Eighth and E streets; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Offices.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.—New Jersey avenue and B streets, S. W.; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Offices.

Congressional Burying Ground.—G street between Sixth anrd Seventh, S. E.; all day. Monuments and cenotaphs. Adjacent to Christ Church; reached by Navy Yard cars.

Congressional Library.—(See Library of Congress elsewhere in Guide.)

Corcoran Gallery of Art.—New York avenue and Seventeenth street. Paintings; statuary; bronzes and a great variety of objects of art. The Gallery is open every day (the Fourth of July and Christmas day excepted) from 9.30 a. m. to 4 p. m. from October 1 to May 1, and from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. May 1 to October 1. On other public holidays from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., and on Sundays, except in midsummer, from 1.30 to 5 p. m., when the admission is free. Mondays (open 12 to 4 p. m.), Wednesdays and Fridays, admission 25 cents; other days free. Catalogue for sale. Reached by Pennsylvania avenue cars to Seventeenth street.

Court of Claims.—Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Offices.

Dead Letter Office.—Second floor, General Post Office. Museum of postal curiosities and philately.

Education Commissioner.—Eighth and G streets; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Pedagogical library.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.—Mall, Fourteenth and B streets, S. W.; 9 to 11.45 a. m. and 12.30 to 2.30 p. m. Machinery and processes used in printing banknotes, bonds, and postage stamps. Reached by Belt Line cars. Visitors allowed only in parties conducted by an attendant.

Bureau of Ethnology.—1333 F street; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Offices and library.

Fish Commission.—Armory Building, Sixth and G streets, S. W.; 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Aquaria and fish-cultural apparatus.

Ford's Theater.—Tenth street between E and F; not open. Building in which Lincoln was assassinated.

Fort Meyer.—Arlington hills, west of the Potomac; all day. Cavalry drills. Reached by electric cars and stages from west end of Aqueduct bridge.

Geological Survey.—1330 F street; 9 a. m to 2 p. m. Offices and library.

Georgetown College.—Georgetown; all day. Library and laboratories.

George Washington University.—H and Fifteenth streets.

Government Printing Office.—North Capitol and G streets; visitors in parties conducted through the building at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Ma-

chinery and methods of printing and book making. Reached by G street cars from Fifteenth and G streets.

Rock Creek Church.—Rock Creek Road, northeast of Soldiers' Home; all day. Fine monuments in cemetery. Reached by Seventh street and Brightwood lines of cars.

Smithsonian Institution.—Mall, opposite Tenth street; 9 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. Museum of birds, marine animals, and American archaeology. Reached by Seventh and Ninth street lines of cars.

St. John's Episcopal Church.—H and Sixteenth streets; Sundays.

Soldiers' Home.—Near Seventh street extended; all day, including holidays. Fine grounds, with wide view; monuments and relics. Reached by Seventh street and Brightwood cars.

Department of State.—State, War and Navy Building; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Library and historical relics.

The U. S. Treasury.—Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Making, distribution, and care of government treasure. Visitors are shown through the building from 10 to 12 a. m., in parties of twelve by attendants who explain everything shown; all visitors assemble at the door of the Treasurer's office, in the northeast corner of the main floor and register their names.

Department of War.—State, War and Navy Building; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Captured cannon and other trophies.

Washington Monument.—Mall, west of Fourteenth street; 9.30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. View from summit. Reached by Belt Line cars from the Capitol, or by transfer (2 cents extra), from Pennsylvania avenue cars. The elevator runs (free) to the top of the monument every half hour from 9.30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m.; but no one will be taken up in the last trip (4.30), if thirty persons (the capacity of the elevator) are already there.

Weather Bureau.—Twenty-fourth and M streets; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Offices.

White House.—Executive Grounds; East room open daily, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. Home of the Presidents. No general public receptions are held by the President, except on New Year's day, but visitors having business with the President will be admitted from 12 to 1 o'clock daily, excepting on Cabinet days, so far as public business will permit.

Young Men's Christian Association.—1732 G street.

National Zoological Park.—Adams' Mill Road, N. W.; all day. Living animals. Reached by Seventh or Fourteenth street cars and transfer to U street line, thence to Chevy Chase cars, or by Chevy Chase cars direct from the Treasury.

Howard University.—University hill between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets; all day. Educational methods. Reached by Ninth street cars transferring to Brightwood line.

Bureau of Indian Affairs.—Seventh, E and F streets; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Offices.

Department of the Interior.—"Patent Office," Seventh and F streets; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Patent Office, museum and library.

Department of Justice.—K street, opposite McPherson square; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Offices.

Department of Commerce and Labor.—Fourteenth street between Pennsylvania avenue and F street; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Offices.

Library of Congress.—East of the Capitol; 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Architecture and ornamentation; mural paintings; sculptors; mosaics; curiosities of early printing and illustration; reading-rooms. Reached by Pennsylvania avenue and F street lines of cars. The building is brilliantly illuminated in the evening, which is a favorable time in which to see the interior decorations.

Free Public Library.—Mt. Vernon place, Eighth and K streets; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Books for general circulation.

Lincoln Museum.—516 Tenth street; all day. Relics related to Lincoln.

Marine Barracks.—Eighth street between G and I, S. E.; all day. Drilling of Marine Corps.

Mount Vernon.—Sixteen miles down the Potomac; 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. Home and tomb of Washington. Reached by hourly trains of the Washington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon Electric Railway from Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street, N. W., and morning and afternoon by steamer "Charles Macalester" from Seventh street wharf.

National Museum.—Mall, opposite Tenth street; 9 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. Zoological, ethnological and industrial collections.

Department of Navy.—State, War and Navy Building; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Models of war ships; trophies.

Navy Yard.—Foot of Eighth street, S. E.; all day. Manufacture of naval cannon; trophies; museum of relics.

Oak Hill Cemetery.—Rock Creek, near P street; all day. Monuments of notable men. Reached by Metropolitan (F street) cars to Georgetown.

Naval Observatory.—North of Georgetown; 7 to 9 Thursday evenings only. Cards of admission required. Astronomical apparatus and observations through the telescope. Reached by F street and Rockville electric lines from Georgetown.

Patent Office.—Seventh and F streets; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Museum of models. Reached by F street and G street lines of cars.

Pension Office.—Judiciary square; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Central hall and columns.

General and City Post Office.—Pennsylvania avenue, Eleventh and Twelfth streets: Offices open 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. See "Dead Letter Office." Money-order division open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Registry division open from 8.30 a. m. to 6 p. m. for delivery of registered matter. For receipt of matter for registration the division is always open. General-delivery window never closed. Stamps can be purchased at any time, day or night. Money-order and registered-letter business transacted at all of the branch post-offices in the city. Reached by Pennsylvania avenue, Ninth street and Eleventh street lines of cars.

The New Municipal Building.—Fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, between Thirteen-and-a-half and Fourteenth street. All the District offices are now located in this building and the old building in Judiciary square is being used exclusively by the Courts. A handsome building for the Courts is now under construction in this square. A fine shaft, surmounted by a heroic life-size statue of Lincoln, graces the front of the old District Building.

PERSONAL.

The Rand McNally and Standard Guides of Washington contain a mass of useful information, but it it so jumbled up, so to speak, that it is almost impossible to quote or use the statistical and stereotyped matter without the tautology and the descriptive phraseology accompanying the simplest information. As all Guide Books follow in a beaten path and, like historical and statistical productions, either copy literally or plagiarize openly and offensively, the editor of HUNTER'S OFFICIAL GUIDE finds it easier and more congenial to his pen to close their covers and ramble alone through the scenes, places and associations they copy and describe from predecessors in the business. "Ask Mr. Foster" is

Business High School

the shibboleth and keynote of the Standard Guide. Indeed, there is but very little else outside the excellent halftones of the book than this repetition of "Ask Mr. Foster." Mr. Reynolds, the editor, has proven himself a genius Guide Book writer in producing as good a compilation as the Stardard. It has evidently not been revised, as the Pennsylvania depot and the Baltimore and Ohio depot are still described in all their pristine glory, and the visitor is particularly informed how to find these ancient landmarks of the Capital City. There are many other illustrations of ancient history which are erroneous and misleading, but demonstrative of the fact that the Standard is not up to date.

This can be said of the Rand McNally in more numerous particulars; nevertheless, we have availed ourselves of much accepted facts and standard information in both Guide Books, which we here cheerfully acknowledge.

While no quotation marks are used in our extracts because it is impossible to separate that which is original by Mr. Reynolds, and by the editor of the Rand McNally production, from the published, established and common, well-known facts of the history of the Nation's Capital, we deem it proper, honest and honorable to the profession we have followed for half a century to acknowledge and give credit for any ideas, information or phraseology we have taken from others.

We hope that this acknowledgement to the respective editors of the Standard and Rand McNally will be accepted in the spirit in which it is offered. The design, scope and original matter in THE HUNTER OFFICIAL GUIDE BOOK are easily distinguished from that of our predecessors in this comparatively new field to us. If we are accused of plagiarism in copying a public building and its accompanying description we plead the same amount of guilt that all the poets and writers from the days of Shakespeare to the present hour owe the immortal Bard of Avon, acknowledged or unconfessed. We respect the copyright of the Standard Guide and therefore here conspicuously give Messrs. Reynolds and Foster credit for anything and everything extracted from their excellent but, pardon the expression, superannuated Guide Book. It is not up nor could it be up to date in a city as progressive as the Nation's Capital, and we have simply but attempted, however imperfectly, to fill in the omissions which could not otherwise be accomplished except by a revision of their Guide Book or the production of THE HUNTER OFFICIAL GUIDE BOOK on, let us state without egotism, a new and original if not an improved plan.

We desire to be perfectly fair and not attach our name or the reputation we have earned in the press to a "fake." We are writing for an unlettered but by no means an ignorant man. We would no more impose upon him than upon the public with a production that was not all it claimed to be in its prospectus, which have been scattered by the thousands. We have been a soldier (in the Civil War), a Municipal, State and Feredal official, or perhaps "office holder" would more correctly describe the positions we have held. It is known pretty generally in the press that we have experienced many vicissitudes of fortune, from a comfortable competence to a space writer for our former contemporaries; and, from an office in the State House to a cell in the prison! And we were proud of the transmission. As neither misfeasance nor malefeasance caused our downfall, but an unfortunate street duel in which our antagonists were slain in open fight, and public opinion demanded expiation for the violation of the law, we have no hesitation in recording the regrettable incident in THE HUNTER OFFICIAL GUIDE BOOK.

In the Preface we attempted to tell the public something about C. T. Hunter, the publisher of this GUIDE. There are numbers of writers in Washington more prolific with the pen who are under greater obligations and could more strikingly and picturesquely describe this unlettered young man, who from newsboy, unfriended, unaided and alone, has achieved a measure of success which insures him the ultimate goal of his ambition. But as "eaten bread is soon forgotten" Mr. Hunter, to achieve one of his desires was compelled to fall back upon the pres-

ent writer of the Guide Book, and engage our services in lieu of those his generosity and the gratitude of his beneficiaries ought to have commanded their higher and superior talent to gratify his laudable ambition of producing something permanent and which would demonstrate to his native city that the "little newsboy of the Treasury" had the instincts of the true American and the ambition to exploit to the world the city of his birth.

As we have written about him in the Preface, all that he would permit us to say, we shall close this personal explanation with the statement that at thirty years of age no native citizen, however high his family, or however favored his fortune, can command more appreciation, personal admirers or a larger constituency of friends and acquaintances among the business men of Washington, than Mr. C. T. Hunter, the publisher of this book.

A Big Machine Shop—Washington Navy Yard

INDUSTRIAL WASHINGTON.

The Chamber of Commerce brochure has the following, which we extract:

Electric power is available for all purposes at a low cost. For the capitalist who is looking for a great field of power development the vicinity of Washington furnishes a most promising field. The Great Falls of the Potomac, twelve miles above the city, have not as yet been exploited for power purposes. It is estimated that 50,000 horse power could readily be developed from these falls and an additional 12,000 from the Little Falls a few miles below. A glance at the picture of the falls with their madly rushing waters is a suggestion of power itself.

Coal is brought down from West Virginia and Maryland mines at a low cost by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Government is already committed to the widening and deepening of the channel of the Potomac so as to make possible a great increase of water transportation.

Abundant cheap and accessible sites are available. On the railroads, on the water front or both hundreds of acres are to be had for factory purposes.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, himself a captain of industry, has painted a glowing future for industrial Washington.

He points out that from 20,000 to 30,000 miles of railroad terminate at the Potomac at Washington, and to the water transportation facilities. In a long interview given to the Washington Times recently he said in part:

"Washington is destined to become a great manufacturing and commercial city, rivaling Philadelphia and Baltimore, and reaping more than either of them the advantages growing out of the development of the great South. At the present depth of tide-water, all kinds of coastwise commerce can be carried on, and even trans-Atlantic commerce will spring up. Fruit vessels from Italy and the West Indies can discharge cargoes at Washington and carry away coal and manufactured products.

"There is no reason why Washington should not become a greater coal distributing center than Baltimore, both by water and rail. As for manufacturing, the advantages of the south side of the Potomac, adjacent to this city, are unexcelled. All kinds of raw material can be laid down there as cheaply as at any other point on the Atlantic seaboard. The products of the entire South can be drawn there, to be worked into manufactures. Coal, lumber and cotton can be laid down there to the greatest advantage.

"This city within twenty-five years," he concludes, "will have a million inhabitants, in my opinion."

So this latter day prophet basing his observations on experience has reached the same conclusion as did Washington at the beginning of the Nation.

FIELD FOR THE JOBBER.

For the business man who is seeking a good place to locate a jobbing establishment Washington has a special message. Although not a well developed wholesale center, the success of those wholesale houses now established has been remarkable and every indication points to further growth. Not only is the home market large, but wholesale merchants have demonstrated in the past few years that the territory to the South and West properly belongs to them.

But the opportunity for the jobber in Washington is larger than is indicated by these facts, for Washington is not a complete market. There is room, nay, need, for jobbing houses in the following lines: Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps and Clothing.

With these additional establishments there would be a complete market for the country merchant. Not only would the new concerns find an immediate market both in Washington and in the South, but every other wholesale dealer in the city would benefit by their coming.

A short time ago a number of the leading wholesale houses combined to send out a "trade getting" train into Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina. The result was remarkable. One concern sold enough lard, its own manufacture, in a week to take its entire output for six weeks. Other merchants fared almost equally well, and everywhere they were assured that the country merchant would pre-

fer to deal exclusively in Washington, provided he could obtain all his supplies, so as to avoid buying part in Washington and part in other markets farther north.

Encouraged by this success, the Wholesale Trade Committee of the Chamber of Commerce is now planning another trade extending train to touch at thirty towns in thirty days.

There is room in this booklet for little more than suggestions concerning the commercial development of Washington. The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and the Chairman of the Wholesale Trade Committee, however, are armed with full information and will be glad to answer inquiries.

WASHINGTON A SHOPPING CENTER.

Washington is a shopping town. Her department stores and other retail establishments are second to none in the country. A century as the Capital city, the home of the representatives of every country on the

Washington Railway and Electric Co.—Terminal Station

globe and the home for a large part of the year of residents of every State and Territory in the Union, Washington has been forced to supply the wants of every class of society.

COSMOPOLITAN POPULATION.

The needs of the most cosmopolitan population of any city in the United States have been appreciated by her enterprising merchants to such an extent that the former custom of shopping in Philadelphia and New York has for a long time been non existant. The first lady of the land, other members of the President's family, the wives and daughters of ambassadors and ministers from every land and clime are familiar figures of an afternoon or morning in the shopping district. They walk or drive from store to store and find here all that their varied tastes or fancies dictate.

Some may object that in order to meet the demands of such patrons prices generally must be high. Here again Washington merchants

have proved their enterprise and business ability, for not only have they arranged their stocks to meet all calls, but prices are unusually low. A comparison of the page advertisements of Washington stores with those of New York or Chicago is all that is necessary to demonstrate the truth of this assertion.

OLD ESTABLISHMENTS.

Many of the retail establishments are almost as old as the Capital itself and several of them boast of having as customers every President of the United States and many of the famous statesmen and diplomats whose names have long since passed into history.

So favorably has the service of many Washington stores been impressed upon officials and others who have resided temporarily at the Capital that even after leaving they have continued their patronage, sending their orders regularly for shoes, clothing or other articles.

The stores are so conveniently situated that many shoppers prefer to walk about the shopping district rather than drive or use the street cars.

MARKETS.

The housekeeper in Washington, too, is better served than in any other large city. With many large, centrally located markets where may be found the products of the farms, orchards, truck gardens of Maryland and Virginia, Florida and California, and oysters, clams and other sea foods, fresh from Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic, with market stores scattered everywhere throughout the city, Washington offers for the table the best there is to be had at the lowest prices and that more accessably than elsewhere.

So much for the information of the reader who contemplates coming to Washington to live. A word now for the reader who may be considering the advisability of going into business here.

PROGRESSIVE MERCHANTS.

The retail merchants of the city are among the most progressive citizens of the community. The Retail Trade Committee of the Chamber of Commerce is the largest committee of that organization, having seventy members. For many years Washington merchants were content to profit by the custom of residents of the city, a large, increasing population of large and constant purchasing power. The government with its great payroll of steadily employed and regularly paid servants has served to produce an unfailing market for the merchant.

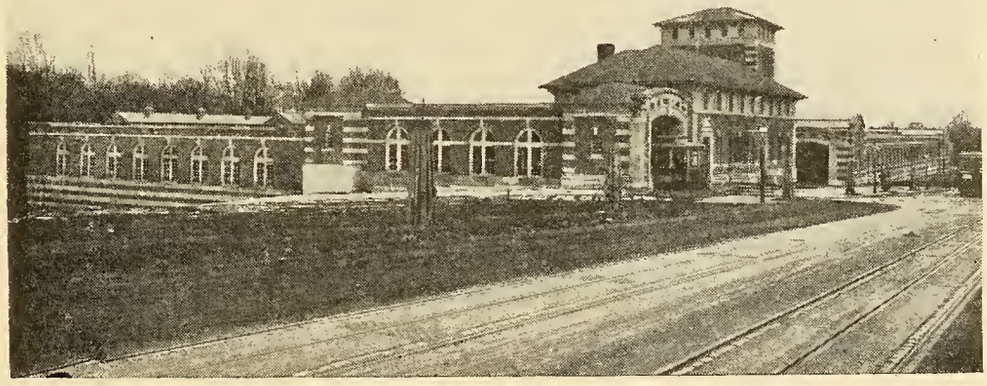
OUT-OF-TOWN SHOPPERS.

Last year, however, a few leaders realized the opportunities for greatly increasing the volume of business and through the Retail Trade Committee an active campaign was started to induce the residents of

the three surrounding States to come to Washington to do their shopping, offering to refund railroad fares, provided a certain amount of purchases were made from the houses represented in the membership of the committee. This plan proved immediately successful, bringing trade from the farthest towns and cities in Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. The opportunity of an occasional visit to the Capital, combined with that of purchasing supplies from the well-stocked houses of Washington merchants, proves an attraction too strong for resistance by hundreds of persons within a radius of 150 miles.

REMARKABLE GROWTH.

The business history of the largest retail establishment of the city reads like fiction. One of the largest department stores commenced business fifteen years ago in a one-story, twenty-foot front store, with but a few clerks, and handling dry goods only. To-day their establishment occupies nearly an entire city block, part of the building being



Capital Traction Co.—Mt. Pleasant Car Barns

four-stories and part five-stories in height. Their stock includes everything that can be found in the most diversified department store, they employ thousands of clerks and the counters are always lined with customers. What is said of this establishment is hardly less true of many others.

STRONGEST BANK CITY.

Happily peculiar in many respects Washington differs from other cities of the United States no more favorably than in her financial equipment and strength. In stability no stronger proof of her excellence could be offered than the experience of the Capital city during the recent panic and financial stringency as compared to the less favorable experiences of other communities.

While banks were failing and exchanges suspending business in other centers no bank of any character in Washington failed or was even embarrassed. The confidence of the public was so great in local institu-

tions that not the slightest uneasiness was at any time evident. The only indications here that money was scarce were a slight increase in interest rates and a natural conservativeness in making large loans.

UNIQUE ADVANTAGE.

The pre-eminent advantage Washington has over other cities in respect to her financial institutions is that they all are under the direct supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency. So far as openness to Government inspection is concerned and consequent safety all the banks at the Capital are on as sound foundations as National banks. In 1907 a savings bank was closed by order of the Comptroller, whose office assumed immediate charge of its affairs. The Comptroller's administration disclosed the fact that it was in a sound condition, and every stockholder and depositor received dollar for dollar within a surprisingly short time.

BANK STOCKS STRONG.

Another indication of the excellent condition of Washington banks is the strength their stocks show on the local exchange. The stock of one of the National banks is quoted at six times its par value, and the stock of only one institution, and that, one which has been in existence scarcely a year, is quoted a few points less than par.

Washington financiers have been quick to see the necessity of better organization when conditions demanding change arose. Many mergers of banks have been satisfactorily accomplished in late years, and not only the banks themselves benefitted by the economies ensuing, but the service resultant has been bettered. There are now eleven National banks, fourteen savings banks, five trust companies and two large banks that are not exactly in any of these classes, though more nearly National banks than either of the other two.

The banking houses of local financial institutions are noteworthy. The architecture of one National bank and that of two trust company homes are among the best examples of business architecture in the country.

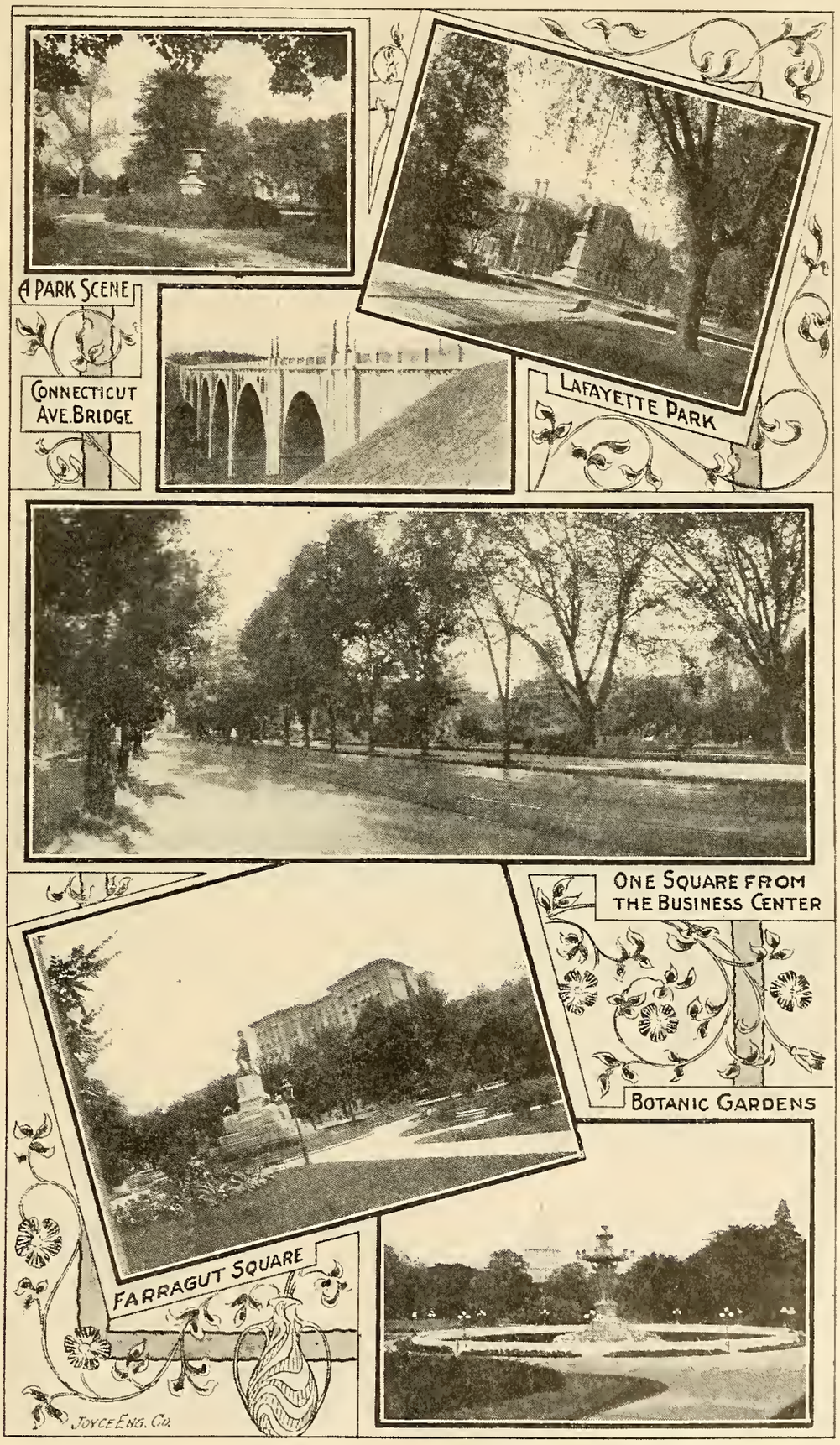
Prospective investors, capitalists seeking a location for new industries or other business ventures, or those contemplating residence at the National Capital need no further showing of facts concerning Washington banks to convince them that Washington affords financial advantages not excelled elsewhere.

BUSINESS MEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

Chiefly on account of the peculiar form of government in the District of Columbia Washington differs considerably from other American cities in respect to the character of her organizations among business men.

The Chamber of Commerce with about 800 members, is more like the trade organizations of other large cities than is any other body here.

It was formed in the spring of 1907 by the merging of the Business Men's Association and the Jobbers and Shippers' Association, two bodies whose functions were similar. The new organization was born



of a general demand on the part of business men for the extension of Washington's trade and the development of industries, and of a conviction that one body could accomplish greater results with less expense than two.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The organization is an admirable one for this purpose, and during its existence has already done much toward the ends sought. Its committees on Manufactures, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade and Conventions are accomplishing much, while its committees on Municipal Legislation, Law and Legislation and Schools have been instrumental in shaping legislation affecting the District.

FAVORITE CONVENTION CITY.

In the newly born determination to make the most of Washington's many opportunities the subject of inducing national and international organizations to hold their conventions here has received especial attention upon the part of her business men. Until the present time Washington has been content to take the good things that have been coming her way without endeavoring very strenuously to increase their number.

According to the last annual report of the Board of Trade thirty-seven conventions were held in this city in the year beginning November 26, 1906. In one week in the month of May, 1908, no less than six conventions were held, several of them holding sessions at the same time in different hotels or halls. All these conventions have come to Washington without so much as an invitation on the part of the local business organizations. It is now realized that if this be the case, which is undeniable, many more organizations can be induced to hold their conventions at the Capital, if only the advantages of the city for that purpose are made known to them and the information coupled with an invitation.

WASHINGTON ADMIRABLY ADAPTED.

The needs of organizations incident to conventions are good passenger transportation facilities, hotel facilities, convenient places in which to hold sessions, good publicity facilities and, not unimportant, pleasant surroundings.

Washington supplies all of these requisites and offers much more. A city that can easily handle the enormous crowds of visitors that throng the streets every four years, at the inauguration of the President of the United States, is patently equipped to care for, both in railroad and hotel accommodations, any special gathering at other times. Washington hotel men have become accustomed to quick expansion and contraction of business. The coming and departure of Congress with the thousands dependant upon its sessions and the large number of conventions which have been coming to the city in recent years have served to make irregularity in numbers at depots and hotels the regular thing. A host of meeting halls of various sizes are always available and, for unusually large gatherings, there is a convention hall, with seating capacity of 6,000 and standing room capacity of 10,000. Two conven-

tions of considerable proportions were recently held in a single hotel, with no confusion in session halls, banquets or accommodations.

As to publicity facilities, there is no greater news distributing center in the United States. Correspondents representing not only all of the daily newspapers of the country and many of the foreign journals have their offices in Washington, but even the technical and trade publications have their contributors and regular correspondents at the Capital.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL CENTER.

If the first President of the Nation predicted that Washington would become a great commercial emporium, he also wished earnestly that it would become the educational center of the new Republic. If the pre-

McKinley Manual Training School

diction has not as yet become true, at least his wish has been gratified. Washington is now the scientific and educational center of the country.

To realize how accurate this statement is it is only necessary for the reader to consider the facilities and resources here, not only for scientific research and higher learning, but also for secondary training.

MANY LIBRARIES.

There are in Washington thirty-four Governmental libraries open to the public for research, with over 2,000,000 books and pamphlets and over 500,000 other literary articles, manuscripts, maps, music and prints. This is exclusive of the contents of the Public Library, a gift to the District from Andrew Carnegie, and the libraries of private associations and institutions. According to Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, we have a "total not merely greater than is to be found in any other city of this size in the world, but which in proportion represents

several times as many volumes per capita as exists for public use in any other city of the world." Of course, the Library of Congress is the greatest of these institutions, containing over 1,100,000 books and pamphlets and nearly 500,000 other articles.

The Library of Congress building itself is the proudest building of its kind in the world and furnishes the student an inspiration by its beauty of architecture and interior decoration. As a place for study and research it is unequalled in convenience for the student. With a corps of courteous and able librarians and its wealth of material and facilities for quickly obtaining almost anything that may be called for the Library of Congress is the ideal workshop of the searcher into the realm of literature.

MUSEUMS AND LABORATORIES.

The Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum (for which there is now building a magnificent new home), the Army Medical Museum, the Bureau of Standards, the Naval Observatory, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the laboratories of the Department of Agriculture and the other various departmental museums and laboratories form a wealth of apparatus for the students which, of course, cannot be found elsewhere.

The statistical bureaus of the Census office, of the bureau of Labor, of Commerce, are also notable sources of information free of access at all times to the public. To show the city's pre-eminence in one branch of research, for example, it is only necessary to point out that there are eighteen chemical laboratories attached to Government departments, not to mention the facilities afforded by the universities of the city. By Act of Congress of April 12, 1902, these laboratories are accessible, under certain regulations, to the scientific investigators of the country and to students of any institution of higher education incorporated under the laws of Congress or of the District of Columbia.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

The effect of these advantages and facilities has been to bring together in Washington notable scholars, who have formed organizations, themselves an important factor in the educational advantages of the Capital. In this connection may be named the Washington Academy of Sciences, and its fourteen learned affiliated societies. The American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Archeological Institute of America and the American Institute of Architects have their offices in Washington.

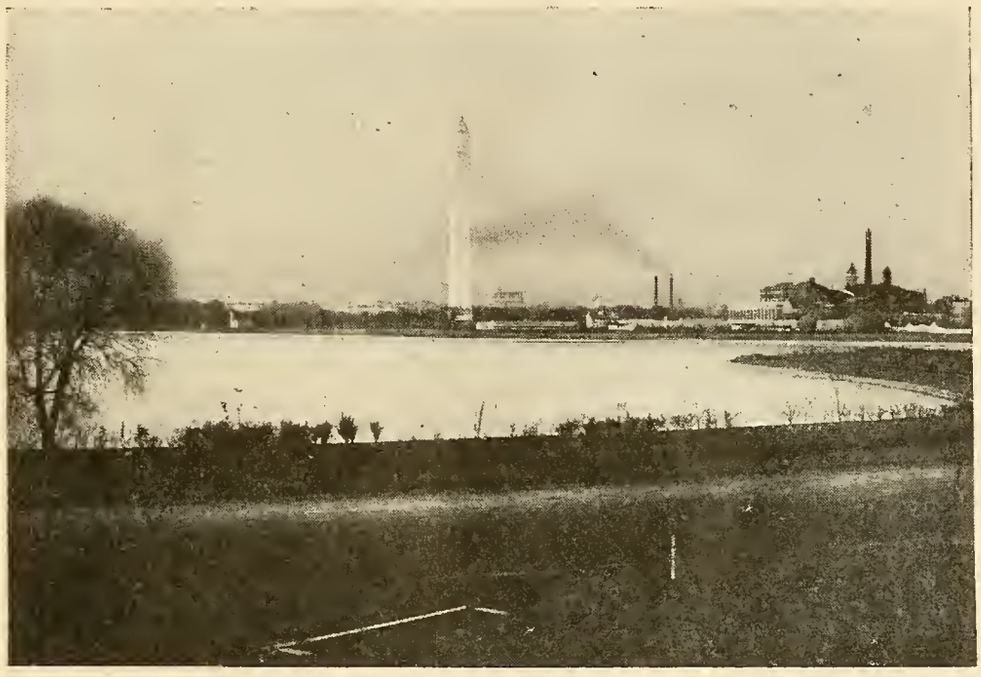
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Dr. Mitchell Carroll, an eminent educator and professor in the George Washington University, in speaking of these great advantages at the Capital, says:

"It is natural that Washington should be the center of the scientific and educational activities of the country. The Carnegie Institution is

the great promotor of scientific research; the Smithsonian Institution is the great disseminator of knowledge; the Library of Congress is the great storehouse for the world's learning and the universities and educational institutions of the city are training men and women to enter into an appreciation of the intellectual life in all its phases. Not to speak of the efficient public school system nor of the seventy or more private schools that attract boys and girls to Washington from all parts of the country, there are in Washington eight colleges and universities, seven professional schools of law, three of medicine and dentistry, and three of theology.

"In these institutions there is an aggregate of 476 professors and instructors and over 3,500 students, making Washington one of the



The Speedway

most important university towns in the country. To mention them by name, there are the three colleges, Gallaudet, Gonzaga and St. John's; and the five universities, Georgetown, George Washington, Howard, the Catholic University of America and the American University, which has already a beautiful site, with two buildings erected and which will begin regular university work when the endowment fund has reached $5,000,000.

"All of these institutions are doing excellent work and are disseminating the intellectual influences of the Capital city throughout the country. Of these the one that bears the name of the Father of his Country has inaugurated the George Washington University Movement, the aim of which is to realize George Washington's desire for a great university of international importance at the seat of Government. To this end it has already raised considerable funds for the purchase of a new site and has undertaken large plans which will lead in time to successful fruition."

The Catholic University of America is now the great Catholic seat of learning in the United States, and the Methodists of the country are

aiming to make the American University the center of learning for the youth of their denomination.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A word should be added about the public school system. The public schools of Washington are under the care of Congress, which has committed itself time and again to the policy of making the District of Columbia the model municipality of the country. A board of education presides directly over the school affairs, but its members serve without compensation and are appointed by the justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

With this system there is no possibility of politics entering the schools. All appointments are made as the result of examination and special fitness and even the "pull" of members of Congress avails little.

There are about 50,000 children and 1,500 officers and teachers in the public schools. The white and colored pupils and teachers are separated, having distinct school buildings.

The system of instruction ranges from kindergarten to that of preparation for the colleges and universities, and for teaching. In the High School division there is, besides the regular classical High Schools, a Business High School and a Technical High School, for the purpose of specially training students who intend going into business after graduation, or who are fitting themselves for the higher technical institutions of learning. The schools are so good that the President of the United States is sending his son, Quentin Roosevelt, to them although there are several scores of good private institutions in the city.

IDEAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

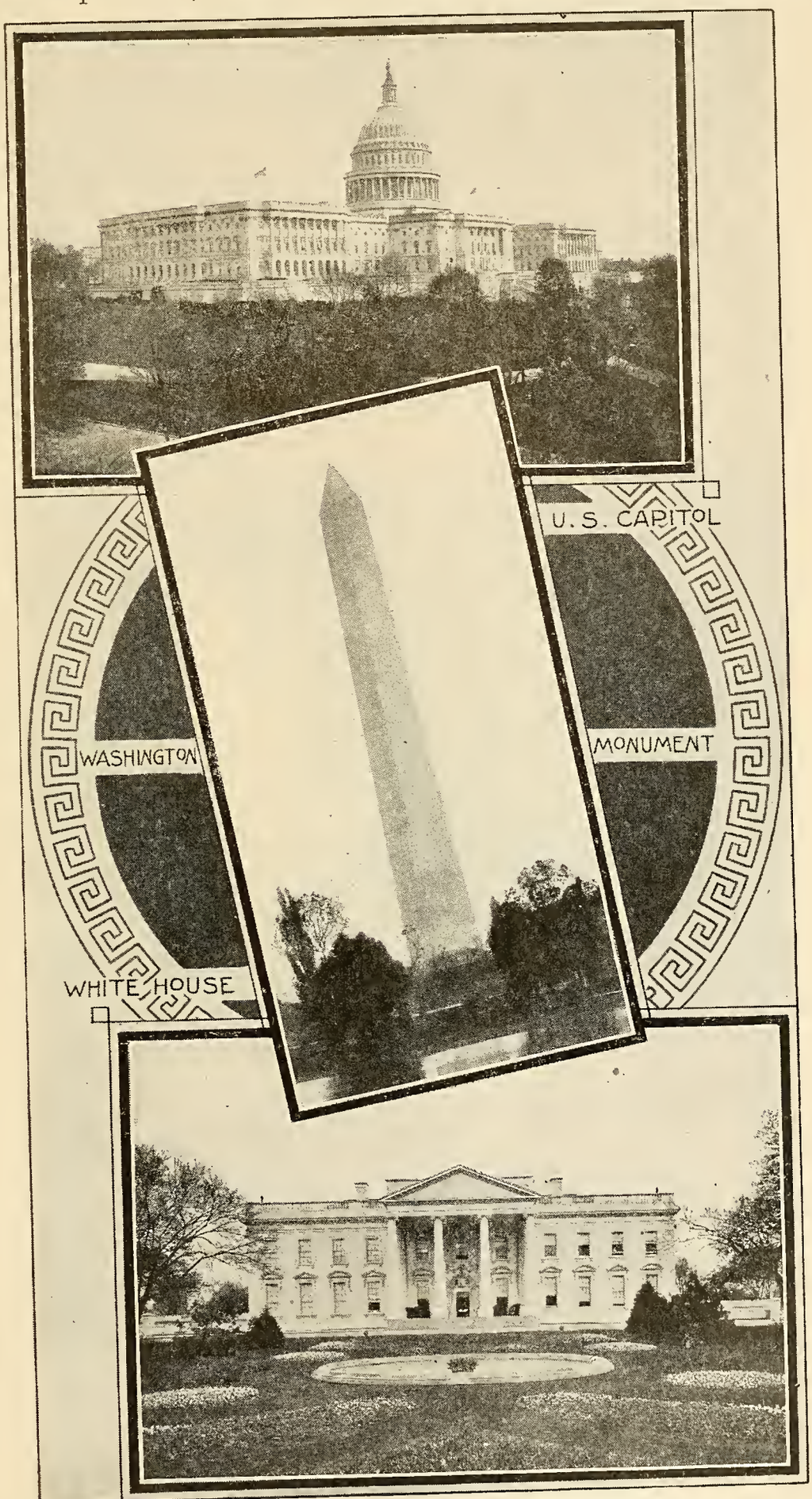
A book exclusively devoted to a description of the thousands of features which go to make Washington the ideal residential city of the country would be more appropriate in treating the subject than merely the brief review here possible. Many such, in fact, have been written and can be found in any public library, and there is no end of articles of value and interest in periodical literature. The charms of Washington for the resident can here be only suggested.

Around the central fact that Washington is the Capital of the Nation are grouped most of the reasons why the city has become the ideal residence community of the country. Washington reflects the greatness of a great people and the high aesthetic and intellectual ideals of the most enlightened nation of the earth.

SOCIETY OF THE CAPITAL.

The society of the Capital is the best example of this representativeness. Here are gathered men and women typifying the best in their respective communities, and not only is every section of the country thus highly represented, but every nation of the earth also sends its

quota of diplomats, citizens selected from the best minds of the nations. Then, too, attracted by this great gathering of brilliant people another large class of persons, which is constantly growing larger, those who



have acquired large fortunes and who are now seeking the most pleasant surroundings, has come to Washington. They have built hundreds of magnificent residences and, for the most part, made the city their permanent home.

Two other important classes combine with the official, diplomatic and wealthy to make the society of the Capital most desirable. These are the hundreds of men and women of achievement in the fields of science, art, and literature, who have found Washington a happy place of residence, and the large contingent which has grown up from within, rather than from without, a modest, solid body of citizens who are proud of their city and wide-awake to all her interests.

It is hardly needful to say that with this extraordinary citizenship there has been provided the best of churches, theaters, clubs and amusements.

The city's charities have also been highly organized and are now administered from a central body whose agents are closely in touch with all needs. Funds for the several charities are placed in charge of this central body, whose board of directors is composed of many of the most highly esteemed men and women of the community.

STREETS AND TREES.

The physical features of Washington are pleasingly impressed upon the visitor the minute he enters the city through the new Union Station. This superb structure, which has now cost about $17,000,000, was opened in October, 1907. It is an enormous white pile set in a wide plaza, facing the Capitol three blocks distant. A writer in "Collier's" remarks that Washington is now the "head of the list of the world's great capitals in the dignity of her treatment of arriving and departing guests."

With this first favorable impression the visitor passes on to his hotel or other destination through wide, smooth and delightfully shaded streets, getting glimpses here and there of classic Government structures. Practically all streets and avenues are paved with asphalt and the trees along the curbs and sometimes, too, in double rows down the center, are by no means limited to the residence portion, but extend everywhere.

ARCHITECTURE.

The splendid Government buildings, hotels and office buildings, are, of course, always a delight to the lover of good architecture, but the residence sections of the city and the suburbs hold the chief attractions. Diversity of architecture is notable and even where long rows of houses are necessary the architect has introduced a variety of fronts obviating the monotony common to the residence architecture of many large cities. Leading architects have recently expressed the opinion that in all forms of structures Washington is now showing the highest forms of architectural design and leading every other American city in this respect. From the pretty bungalow in the suburb to the mansion of the millionaire on Massachusetts avenue or Sixteenth street the same artistic tendency is evident.

PARKS.

Public parks, ranging from a few hundred square feet to square miles in area, literally dot the entire District. Triangular, square, or circular plots of green embellished with beautiful trees and beds of flowers are seen at most intersections of streets and diagonal avenues. The circles are notable, for here are placed the scores of historic statues commemorating men and events prominent in the history of the nation. There are many larger spaces, occupying one or two city blocks densely shaded and carefully kept for the enjoyment of those who remain in their city homes throughout the summer. Band concerts by the various military bands and the famous United States Marine Band are given in them nearly every evening during the season.

The larger parks are the Mall, a wide stretch of grass and trees connecting the Capitol with the Washington Monument; Potomac Park,

G Street, Looking East from Eleventh Street, N, W.

a large tract of land made by dredgings from the Potomac and now grown over with graceful willows and greensward, the Soldiers' Home grounds, and the great Rock Creek Park, stretching for miles through the northwest section of the city. Within the last reservation is the Zoological Garden with its notable collection of the world's fauna gathered for the National Museum and containing strange gifts of potentates of Africa and Asia.

The Park Commission's plans for the artistic treatment of the Mall and contiguous territory now seems certain of ultimate fulfillment. This is a pretentious project to carry out the original plans of L'Enfant and Washington for the city, and steps in this direction have already been taken by Congress in locating the new buildings for the Senate and House of Representatives, for the National Museum and the Department of Agriculture and finally in placing the splendid Grant Memorial in the Botanic Garden at the Capitol end of the proposed avenue to be formed by the Mall.

In the city's parks the Department of Agriculture has done much to make them beautiful and interesting. Plants and trees from all lands and climates have been brought here and cultivated. Some of the parks, particularly the grounds in the Mall, the Capitol grounds, the White House grounds and the park opposite the White House, are filled with so many varied specimens that they are now almost botanic

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad City Freight Yards

gardens. The trees are labeled with their specific and common names, so that the public may profit by the experiments of the Department.

TRANSPORTATION.

All parts of the city and suburbs are of easy access by reason of an excellent system of street-car lines. Fares are low, Congress having

Pennsylvania Railroad City Freight Yards

stipulated that six tickets shall be sold for a quarter and that these tickets shall be good over all lines and constitute a fare anywhere within the District. In June, 1908, the Interstate Commerce Commission was given direct supervision over all the street-car lines, making the only municipal traction property in the country directly governed by the Federal Government. Years ago all trolley lines and poles were done

away with and even telegraph and telephone wires are now underground, eliminating the unsightliness of this feature of modern city development entirely from the streets of the District.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE HUNTER OFFICIAL GUIDE BOOK desires to express its special acknowledgment to the Secretary of the above named organization of the leading merchants and business men of Washington. As will be

A Steamer Pier

seen in the body of THE GUIDE we have quoted more information about the real Washington from the pages of a small brochure issued by the Special Booklet Committee of the Chamber, than it would be possible to find within the covers of all the Guide Books, so far issued, on the National Capital.

This fact reflects great credit on the editor of the Booklet, Mr. George H. Gall, who probably used an intellectual hydraulic press to boil down and squeeze out the salient and striking commercial, industrial and scenic features of Washington and its suburbs.

We venture to offer a suggestion to the Special Booklet Committee of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, and the unselfishness of our suggestion is apparent in view of the fact that THE HUNTER OFFICIAL GUIDE BOOK will be on sale on the streets, steam and electric cars and on all the news stands March 4th.

The suggestion is that the Committee get out a special edition of as many thousands of copies as its funds will warrant and place one, if possible, in the hands of every visitor to the Inaugural of the President (elect) W. H. Taft.

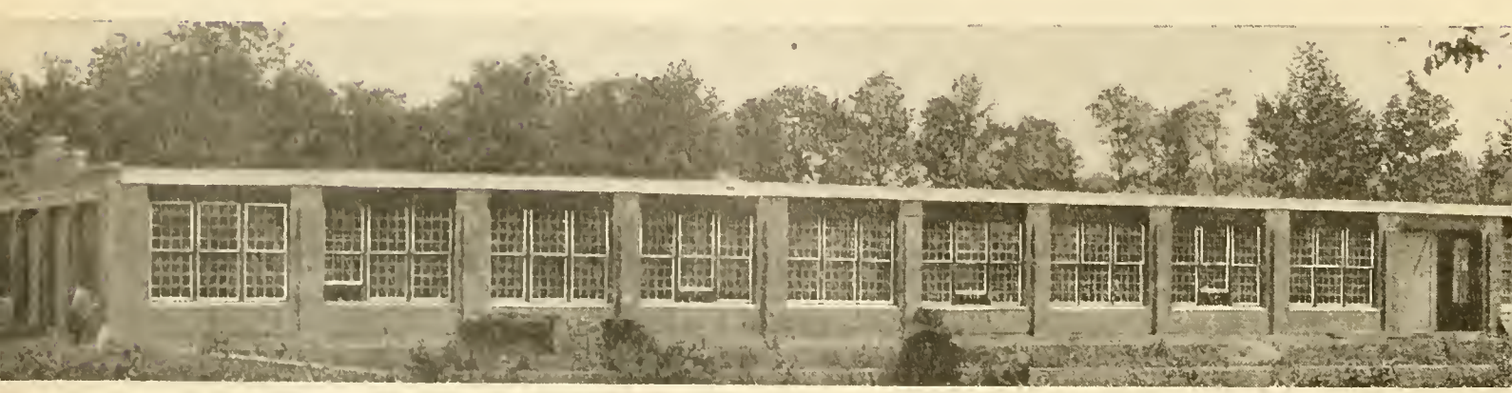
Editor Gall and the Booklet Committee in the Preface to the Booklet so admirably condense its special and attractive features that we cannot refrain, in these few words of acknowledgement for copious extracts, to quote the same. It is headed or has the caption "A FOREWORD" and is as follows:

A FOREWORD.

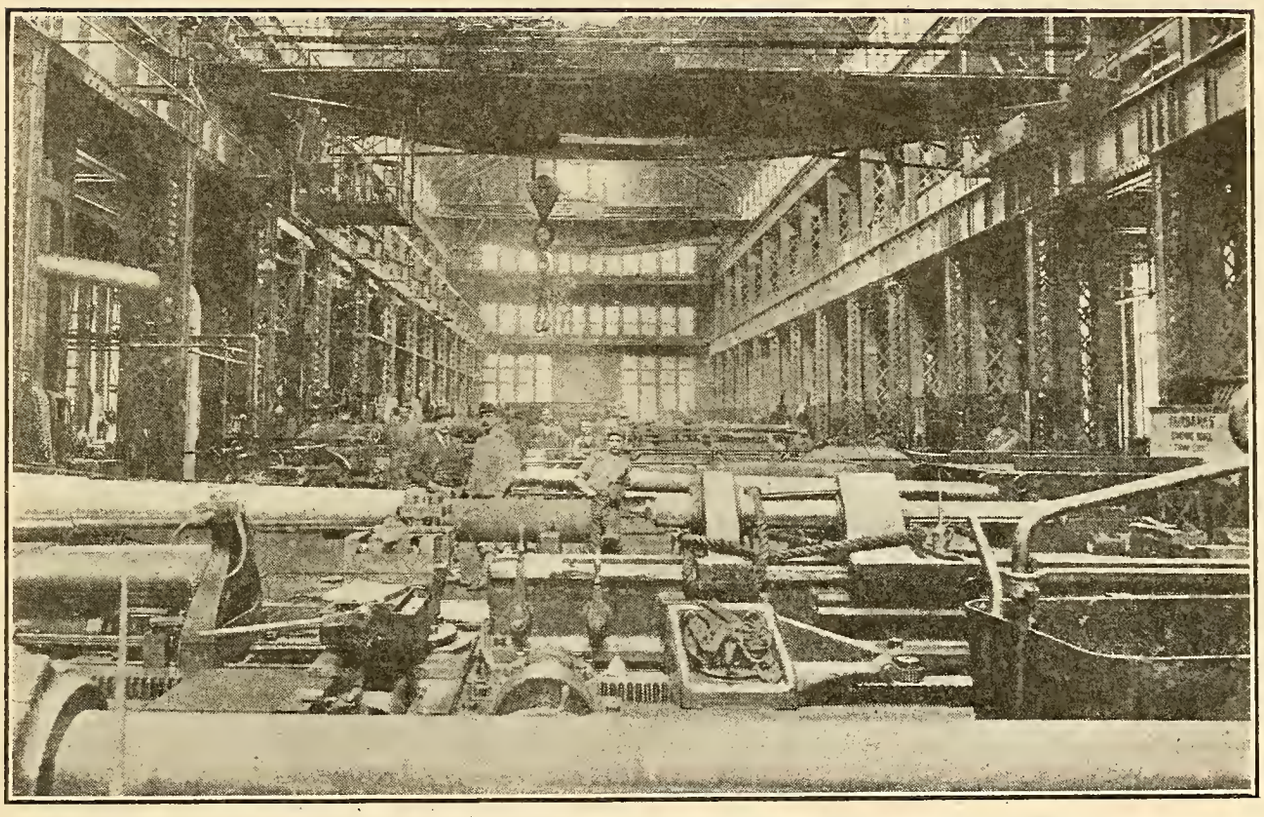
The Washington Chamber of Commerce issues this booklet for the purpose of attracting the attention of the country to a phase of development of the Capital of the Nation which is far less exploited than its national aspect. As a city she enjoys more publicity than any other, but seldom are her purely local, civic features brought directly to the attention of the people of the United States. Guide books tell all about things of historic and Governmental interest and the newspapers and magazines are filled with the doings of her statesmen.

The industrial, commercial, financial, educational, residential and other civic features, however, do not enjoy this wide publicity. The following pages are offered, therefore, for the information of the manufacturer or merchant who would seek a favorable place for his factory or commercial house; the careful investor in real estate; the man or woman who is seeking the best city in the United States for a permanent place of residence; the young man or woman who would acquire an education where are offered the best advantages for culture, and for the enlightment of the visitor.

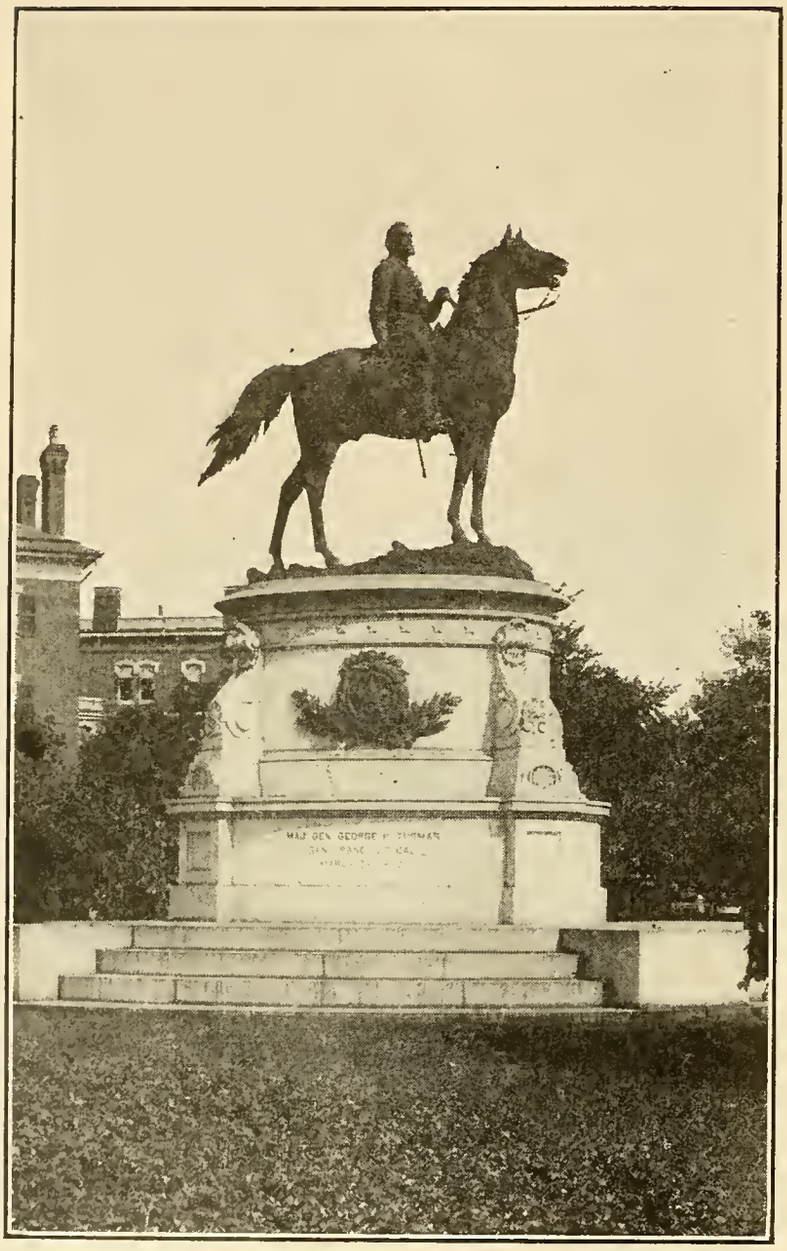
The Chamber of Commerce would have Americans know the Washington of Washingtonians as they now know their own Washington, their capital city.



New Automobile Factory—Carter Motor Car Corporation

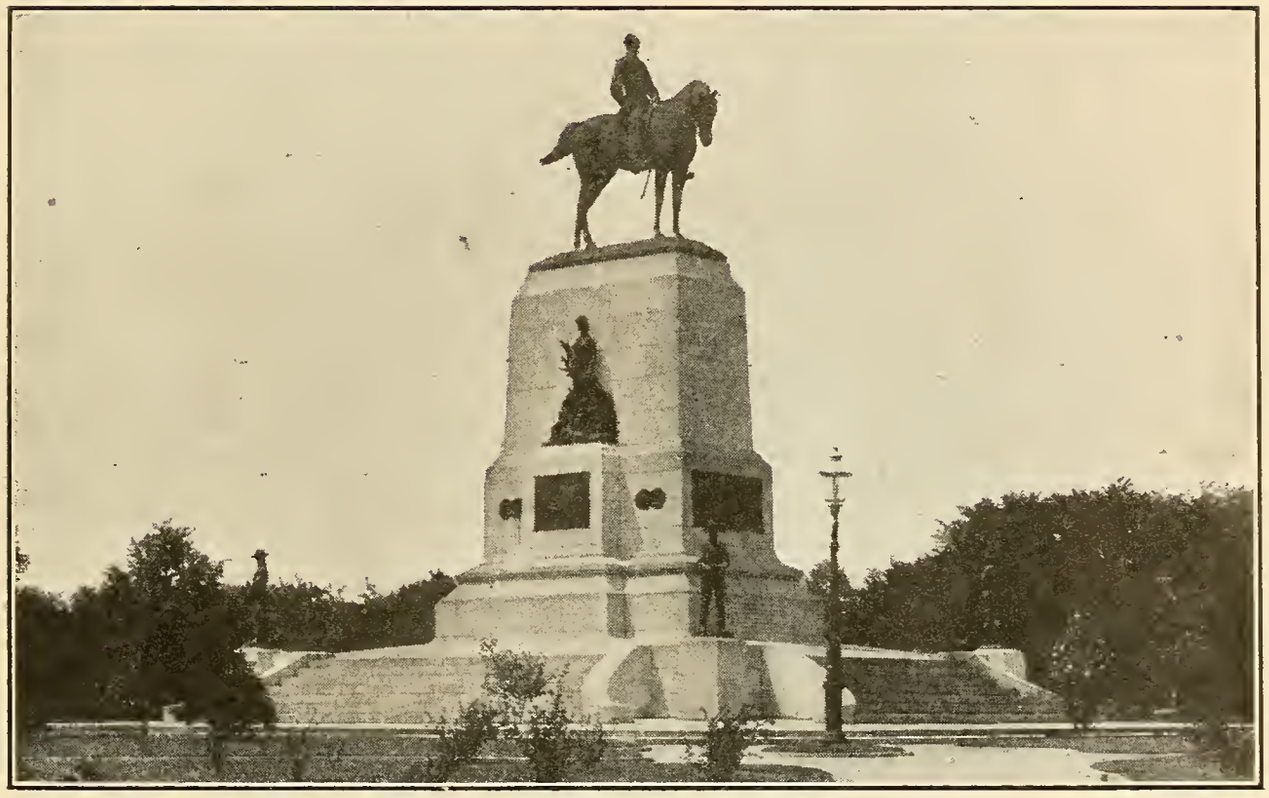


An Interior View in the Navy Yard—Working in the Big Gun Shop



Equestrian Statue of Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas

The bronze statue of Gen. George H. Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga" and hero of Nashville, is in the center of Thomas Circle, and was erected, with great ceremony, in 1879, by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, which paid $40,000 for the design and the casting. The pedestal, which bears the bronze insignia of the Army of the Cumberland, and its ornamental lamps were furnished by Congress, at an expense of $25,000. The statue is itself nineteen feet in height, and is finely modeled; but many admirers of this sturdy, unassuming commander regret that in his representation there is not more man and less horse.

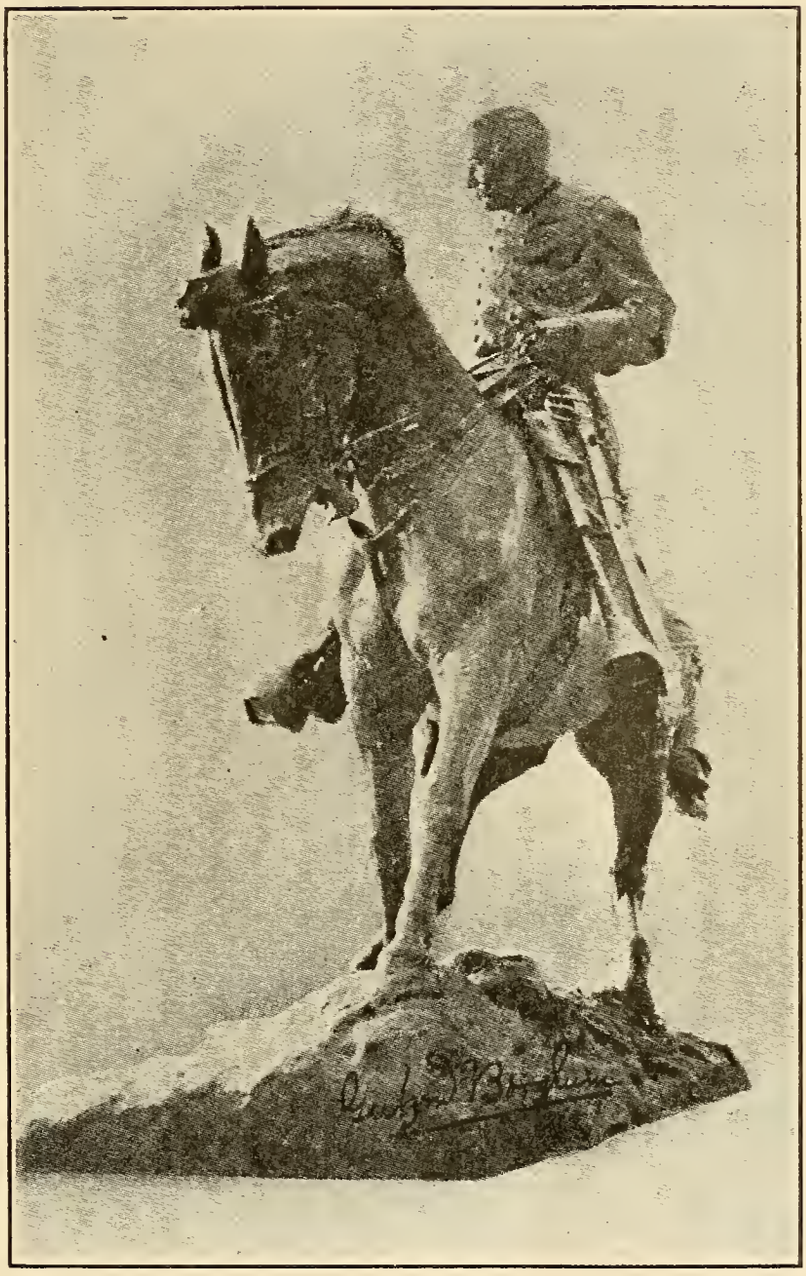


General W. T. Sherman

Who made the famous march to the sea. The pedestal is so elaborate it somewhat dwarfs the equestrian figure and the horse.

Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock

Commander of the 2d Army Corps, Army of the Potomac



Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan

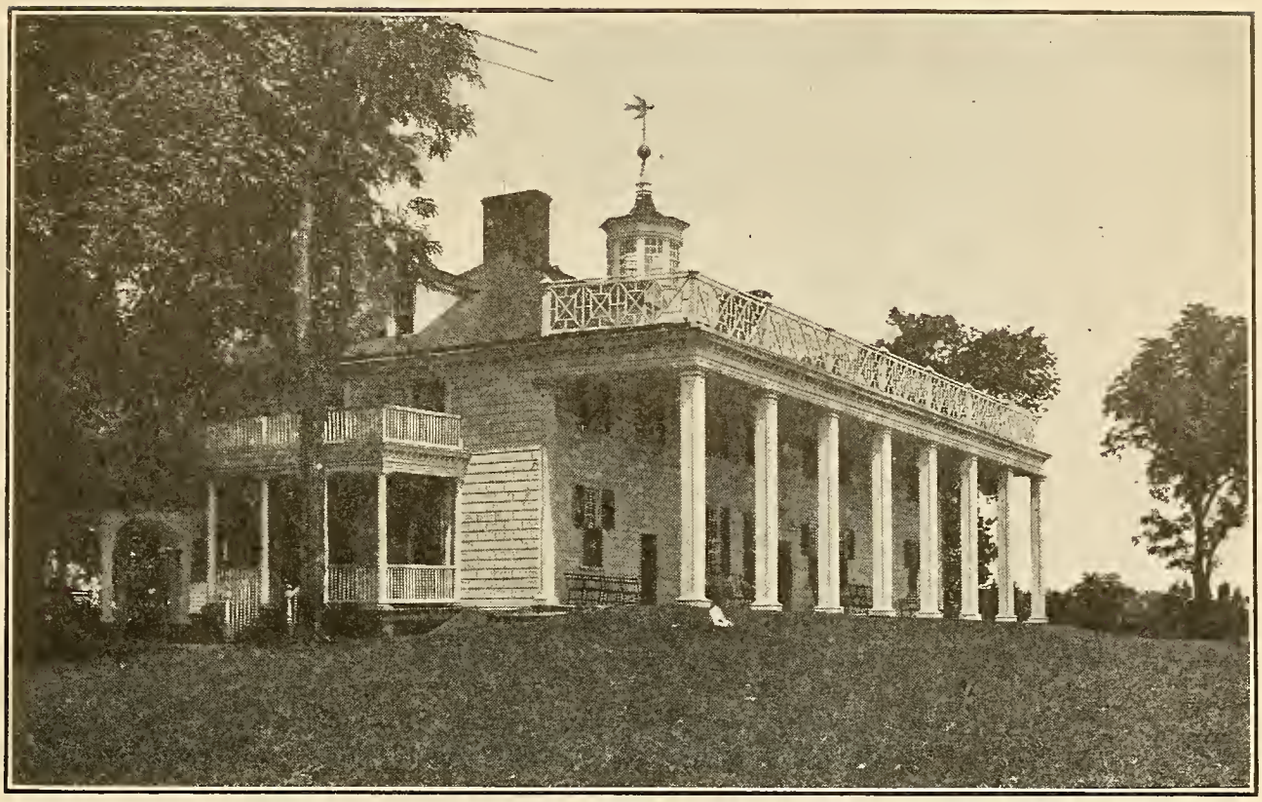
The hero of Winchester and "Scourge of the Valley." This is one of the finest equestrian statues in Washington.

The Best View of the Treasury

The financial department and the actual treasury of the Government are housed in the imposing but somewhat gloomy building which closes the vista up Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol, and which nearly adjoins the White House park on the east. This structure, which, suitably to the alleged American worship of money, has been given the form of a pagan temple, is of the Ionic-Greek order of architecture modified to suit local requirements. The main building, with its long pillared front on Fifteenth street, was erected of Virginia sandstone and completed in 1841. Some years later extensions were undertaken which enlarged the building greatly, produced the magnificent granite porticoes at each end, and resulted in the beautifully designed western facade. The whole building, completed in 1869, is 466 feet long and 246 wide exclusive of the porticoes, inclose two courts, and has cost about $10,000,000.

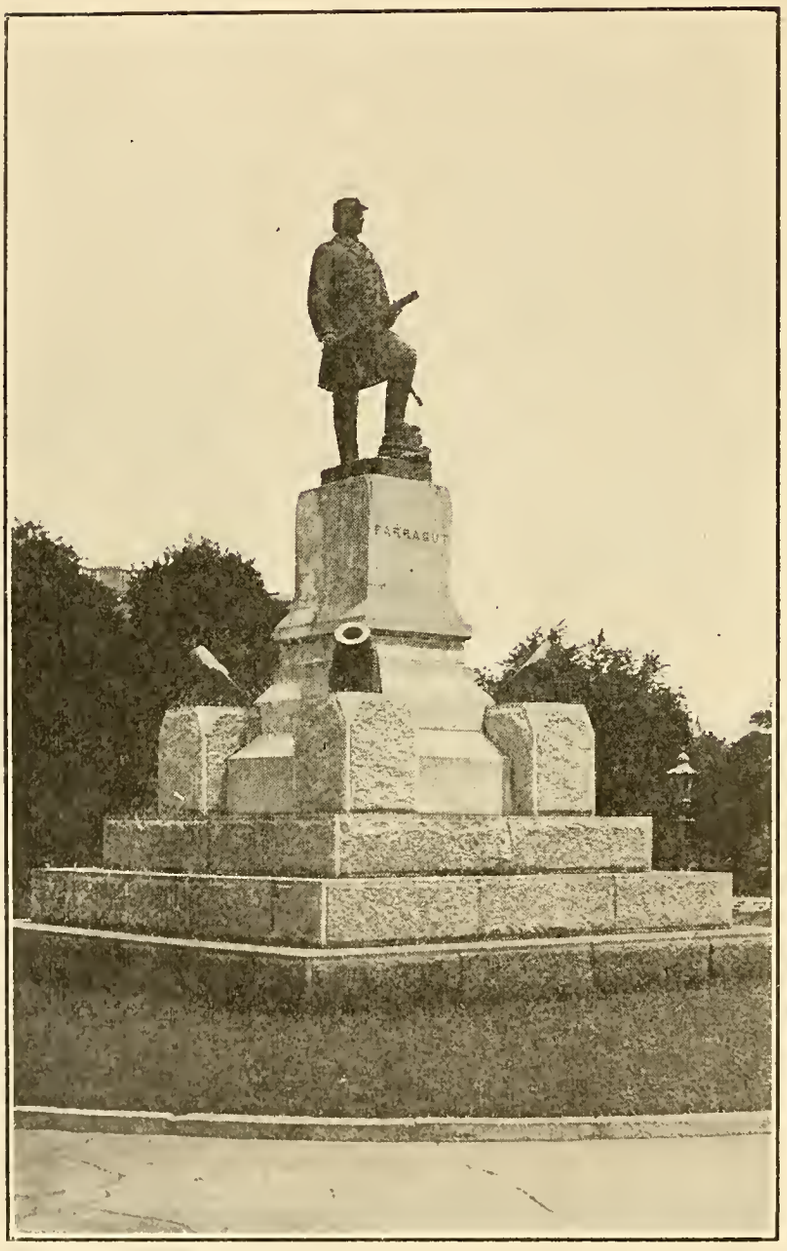
The building is open from 9 till 2; and between 11 and 12 and 1 and 2 o'clock, persons who assemble at the office of the Treasurer are formed into parties, and conducted to the doors of certain rooms, where the guides explain the work in progress there.

United States Treasury notes bear the engraved facsimiles of the signatures of the United States Treasurer and the Register of the Treasury; but national bank notes are actually signed in ink by the president and cashier of the bank issuing them. The latter are sent to the banks and receive these signatures before receiving the red seal, for which purpose they must be returned here, the banks defraying the express charges.



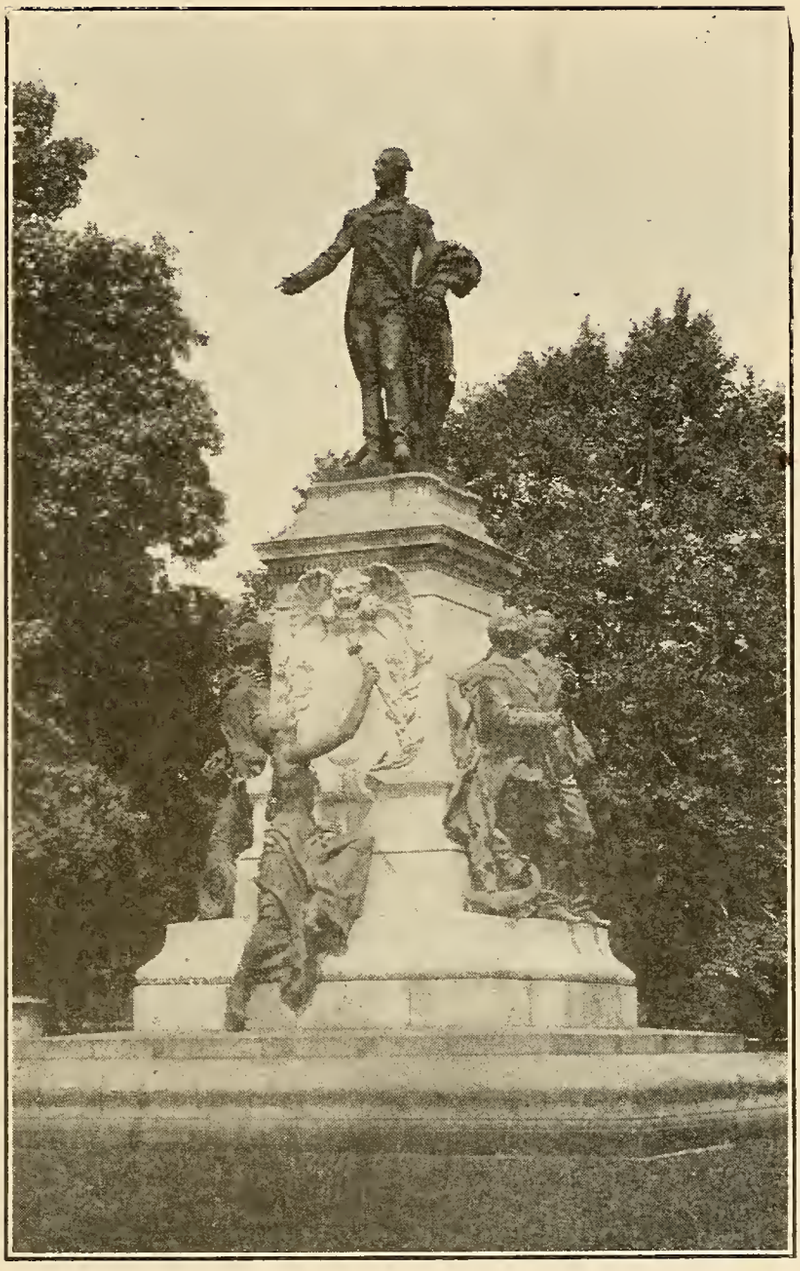
Mount Vernon

The Mansion House of Mount Vernon occupies a beautiful site overlooking the river. It is of wood, cut and painted to resemble stone. The building, 96 x 30 feet, has two stories and an attic with dormer windows; the roof is surmounted by a cupola, with an antique weather-vane. In front extends a piazza 15-ft deep and 25-ft. high, with square pillars, and a floor tiled with flags from the Isle of Wight. Two kitchens are connected with the central building by colonnades. In front of the house are shaded lawns, and a deer park below; in the rear are lawns, gardens and orchards; and disposed about the grounds are the outbuildings of a Virginia farm. The main hall of the house extends through from front to back; the six rooms on the first floor are the Banquet Room, Music Room, West Parlor, Family Dining Room, Mrs. Washington's Sitting Room and the Library. The mansion is very nearly concealed by the trees surrounding it. There is only one place as you approach it from the north where it can be seen at all. This is the view above given.



Bronze Statue Admiral David G. Farragut

This statue of Farragut, Farragut Square, intersection Connecticut avenue and I street, N. W., represents him as standing upon the deck of his flagship Hartford, from whose propeller the metal of which the statue is composed was taken, and was cast in 1880, after models by Mrs. Lieutenant Hoxie, then Miss Vinnie Ream. It cost $25,000, and was dedicated in April, 1881, many of Farragut's old shipmates taking part in the ceremonies.



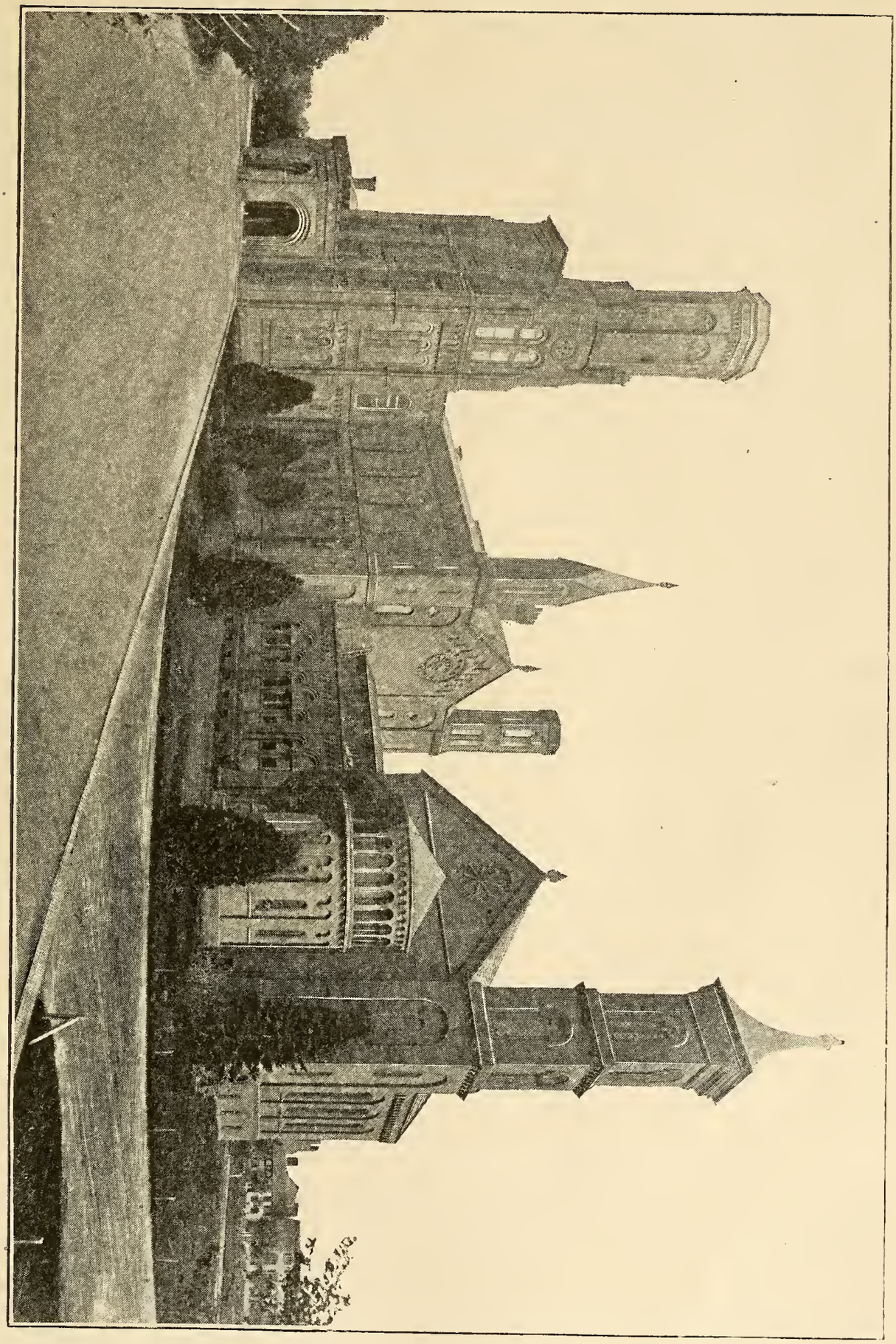
The Lafayette Memorial Statue

Upon a lofty and handsome pedestal stands a heroic bronze figure of the Marquis de Lafayette, in the uniform of a Continental general, while nearer the base, at the sides, are statues of Rochambeau and Duportail, of the French army, and D'Estaing and De Grasse of the French navy. In front is "America" holding up a sword to Lafayette. This work is exceedingly vigorous and is after models by two eminent French sculptors, Falquiere and Mercie. Total cost $50,000.

United States Patent Office

The Secretary of the Interior and his assistants have their offices in this great Doric-Greek building, covering the two squares reaching from Seventh to Ninth streets, between F and G, which everybody calls the Patent Office, because designed for and mainly occupied by that bureau.

The Hall of Models is still a spacious room on the main floor, but the removal of the historical relics to the National Museum, and the fire of 1877, which destroyed 87,000 models and some 600,000 drawings, etc., have left little worth looking at. The office has issued thus far about 600,000 patents, and its earnings have been far in excess of the cost of buildings and all expenses since its origin.



The Smithsonian Institution

The Smithsonian Institution was constituted by an act of Congress to administer the bequest of his fortune made to the United States by James Smithson, a younger son of the English Duke of Northumberland, and a man of science, who died in 1829. In 1838 the legacy became available and was brought over in gold sovereigns, which were

recoined into American money, yielding $508,318.46. The language of this bequest was:

"I bequeath the whole of my property to the United States of America to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

The acceptance of this trust is the only action of the kind ever taken by the nation, and the Institution stands in a peculiar relation to the Government. It is composed of the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet, *ex officio,* a chancellor, who is elected, and a secretary, who is the active administrator of its affairs. The business of the Institution is managed by a board of regents, composed of the Vice-President and the Chief Justice of the United States, three Senators, three members of the House of Representatives, and six other eminent persons nominated by a joint resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The immediate and primary object of the board, as above constituted, is to administer the fund, which has now increased to about $1,000,000, and in doing so it promotes the object of its founder thus:

(1) In the increase of knowledge by original investigation and study, either in science or literature. (2) In the diffusion of this knowledge by publication everywhere, and especially by promoting an interchange of thought among those prominent in learning among all nations, through its correspondents. These embrace institutions or societies conspicuous in art, science, or literature throughout the world. Its publications are in three principal issues, namely: The "Contributions to Knowledge," the "Miscellaneous Collections," and the "Annual Report." Numerous works are published annually by it, under one of these forms, and distributed to its principal correspondents.

There was early begun a system of international exchanges of correspondence and publications, which forms a sort of clearing-house for the scientific world in its dealings with Americans; and there is no civilized country or people on the globe where the Institution is not represented by its correspondents, who now number about 24,000. The immediate benefit to the Institution itself has been in enabling it to build up a great scientific library of over 300,000 titles and mainly deposited in the Library of Congress.

In no single respect, perhaps, has the progress of the American capital been more striking than in the history of the National Museum. Originating in a quantity of "curiosities" which had been given to the United States by foreign powers, or sent home by consuls and naval officers, old visitors to Washington remember it as a heterogeneous cabinet in the Patent Office. In 1846 a step was taken toward something coherent and creditable, by an act of Congress establishing a National Museum, following the precedent of a dozen or more other nations; but this intention took effect very slowly, though various exploring expeditions and embassies largely increased the bulk of the collections, which, by and by, were trundled over to the Smithsonian building.

The main entrance is in the north front, and is surmounted by "an

allegorical group of statuary, representing Columbia as the Patron of Science and Industry." Entering you find yourself at once in the North Hall, with the statuary, plants, and fountain of the rotunda making a pleasing picture in the distance. This hall is crowded with cases containing personal relics of great men, and other historical objects.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

The Army Medical Museum occupies the handsome brick building in the southeast corner of the Smithsonian grounds, next to Seventh street. This institution grew up after the war, out of the work of the Surgeon-General's office, and contains a great museum illustrating not only all the means and methods of military surgery, but all the diseases and casualties of war, making a grewsome array of preserved flesh and bones, affected by wounds or disease; or wax or plaster models of the effects of wounds or disease, which the average visitor could contemplate only with horror and dismay. This museum, nevertheless, is of the greatest interest and value to the medical and surgical profession, and comprises some 25,000 specimens. In the anatomical section there is a very large collection of human crania, and about 1,500 skeletons of American mammals. In the miscellaneous section are the latest appliances for the treatment of diseases, all sorts of surgical instruments, and models of ambulances, hospitals, etc. The library is the most complete collection of medical and surgical literature in the world, surpassing that of the British Museum.

The statue of Dr. Samuel D. Gross, in front of this museum, appropriately commemorates one of the greatest of American surgeons (born 1805, died 1884), and an author and teacher of renown.

THE CAPITOL.

The Capitol is situated on Capitol Hill, 1 1-3 miles from the White House and Treasury. It is reached by the F street and the Pennsylvania avenue cars, both of which ascend the hill. One may leave the Pennsylvania avenue cars at the Peace Monument, opposite Hunter's store, near the west entrance, and thus gain the grandest approach; or may continue (on the Navy Yard car) to the top of the hill.

The building is open daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 to 4.30, or until one-half hour after adjournment. During a term of Congress the forenoon is the best time for inspecting the legislative halls and the various committee rooms. Congress goes into session at 12 o'clock noon; visitors are allowed upon the floor of Senate and House until 11.45, thereafter in the galleries only. The several galleries are designated over the doors: Gentlemen's, Ladies', Reserved, Diplomatic Corps, Press. Those marked Ladies' and Gentlemen's are open ot the public.

The Capitol is 751 feet long, 350 feet in greatest width, and covers nearly four acres of ground, with 153,112 square feet of floor space. It is 155 feet high to the cornices of the main roof, or 288 feet to the crest of the Liberty statue. The dome is of iron, weighs nearly nine

million pounds, and was completed in 1865, replacing the earlier wooden dome. The architecture is modified Corinthian upon a rustic base, plus a dome, and the material of the older central part is Virginia (Aquia Creek) sandstone, painted white, but the newer wings are built of Massachusetts marble.

In front of the building stretches a broad paved plaza, and three

flights of broad steps lead up to the central entrance and to each wing, lending a very effective appearance of breadth and solidity to the whole mass, whose walls are largely hidden by the rows of monolithic, fluted columns of Maryland marble that sustain the three broad porticos. The porticos of the wings have each twenty-two columns, and ten more columns on each of their northern and western fronts.

The new Senate and House offices are separated from the Capitol proper and are connected by underground tunnels. They are of themselves imposing public edifices, but add nothing to the massive grandeur of the Capitol.

ARLINGTON HOUSE—FORMERLY THE HOME OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

Arlington, an estate identified in a peculiarly intimate manner with the history of the founding and preservation of the Union, and singularly beautiful withal, would be one of the most attractive places at the National Capital apart from the sacred interest imparted to it by its soldier dead. For several generations before the Civil War the home of the Custis and Lee families, it has been devoted since that time to the purposes of the foremost of the national military cemeteries. Here, behind the inscribed arches of the great gates, made from the marble pillars of the old War Department building, and under the oaks that belonged to the greatest of "their enemy," sleep almost a score of thousands of Union soldiers, and every year sees the eternal enlistment in their ranks of many more—among them officers of rank and distinction famous for deeds that shall make their names immortal.

Here, among many of less note, rest such famous commanders as Belknap, Burns, Gleason, Gregg, Harvey, Hazen, Ingalls, King, Kirk, Lyford, Meyer (whose idea it was that these grounds should be set apart for this purpose), McKibbin, Paul, Plummer, Steadman, Turtellotte, and many others; and the monuments are often exceedingly appropriate. The interest increases as the Mansion is approached. This noble house, whose pillared portico is so well seen from the city, stands upon the brow of a magnificent hill overlooking the valley of the Potomac and the Federal city—a broad and beautiful view. On the brow of this bluff are buried officers of special distinction and popularity, and here may be seen the graves and monuments of some of the Union's latest and most distinguished defenders. Here lie Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, beneath a grand memorial stone; Admiral David D. Porter, Maj.-Gen. George H. Crook, whose monument bears a bronze bas-relief of the surrender of the Apache Geronimo; Maj.-Gen. Abner Doubleday, the historian of Gettysburg; Generals Meigs, Ricketts, Benét and Watkins; Colonel Berdan, of "sharpshooter" fame, and others. In the rear of the mansion is a miniature temple upon whose columns are engraved the names of great American soldiers; and a lovely amphitheater of columns, vine-embowered, where Decoration Day ceremonies and open-air burial services may be conducted. Near it is a great granite mausoleum in which repose the bones of 2,111 unknown soldiers gathered after the war from the battlefield of Bull Run, and thence to the Rappahannock. It is surrounded by cannon and bears a memorial inscription. Near by, in a lovely glade, is buried Gen. Henry W. Lawton, killed fighting in the Philippines in the autumn of 1899.

The victims of the destruction of the battleship *Maine*, in Havana, and several hundred soldiers who lost their lives in Cuba and Porto Rico, during the war with Spain, in 1898, are buried together in the southern part of the cemetery, reached by a pleasant road, winding through the peopled woods; and their monument is a battery of great naval guns.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Library of Congress, which originated with the purchase in London in 1802 of some 3,000 books of reference, was used as kindling material by the vandals who gleefully burned the Capitol and its records in 1814. A new foundation was laid by the purchase of Thomas Jefferson's private library, and in 1851 the collection had increased to 60,000 volumes, when half of it, or more, was again swept away by fire. After this damage was repaired by the reconstruction of the western front of the Capitol, the growth was rapid, and the shelf-room speedily overflowed.

A prolific source of accessions has been the copyright system, which requires the deposit here of two copies of every copyrighted work. The library contains more than 1,300,000 books. And here one hundred or as many centuries as it exists can be found a copy of HUNTER'S OFFICIAL GUIDE BOOK, for two copies of the same are on file to complete the requirements of the copyright law.

TO MOUNT VERNON.

The pilgrimage to the home and tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon is regarded by most Americans as a duty as well as a pleasure, and foreigners look upon it as a compliment due to the nation. It forms, moreover, a delightful excursion.

Either of two routes may be taken to Mount Vernon—by steamboat on the Potomac or by electric cars.

The electric trains of the Washington, Alexandria & Mount Vernon Railway leave their station, Pennsylvania Avenue and Twelfth Street, every hour, week days, from 10 a. m. to 3.00 p. m. from May 1st to Nov. 1st, and from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. from Nov. 1st to May 1st. These electric trains, which are the fastest and best equipped in the world, make the round trip in three hours, of which one hour and twenty minutes may be spent on the grounds. The fare is 75 cents for the round trip, or 85 cents including side trip to Arlington. All tickets allow stop-over privilege in Alexandria. The many points of interest as passed en route and described below are pointed out and cleverly explained by competent guides, who accompany all Mount Vernon trains. The route lies down Fourteenth Street, passing the Agricultural Department, Washington Monument, and Bureau of Engraving and Printing, crossing the Potomac by way of Highway Bridge into Virginia. The old bridge which formerly stood here—The Long Bridge—became famous during the Civil War as a military route into the seceding States. It commands a fine view of the Potomac, with the stately Arlington Mansion on the hills to the right. At its further end there still stands, plainly seen at the left of the track as soon as the first high ground is reached, Fort Runyon, a strong earthwork erected in 1861 to guard the head of the bridge from raiders. But a short distance farther is Arlington Junction, where connection is made for Arlington. A little beyond it the train passes

St. Asaph and then skirts the base of Braddock Heights—the low hills upon which Braddock's army was encamped, in 1775, before undertaking that disastrous march against the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburg), where Braddock was kiled and his army saved from annihilation only by the genius of his young Colonial aid, George Washington. The city of Alexandria is then entered.

Alexandria began, under the name of Bellhaven, in 1748, and had a promising early career. "It rapidly became an important port, and developed an extensive foreign trade. It was well known in the great English commercial cities. General Washington, Governor Lee, and other prominent Virginians interested themselves in its development, and at one time it was thought it would become a greater city than Baltimore. Warehouses crowded with tobacco and flour and corn lined its docks, and fleets of merchant vessels filled its harbor." The founding and advancement of Washington and the building of railroads, which diverted traffic to inland channels, destroyed its importance, and the coming of the Civil War ruined it socially. Here the Union troops began their "invasion" of Virginia soil, and here fell Ellsworth—the first notable victim of the conflict. The old red-brick hotel where he pulled down the Confederate flag is now pointed out to the strangers at the corner of the first street beyond the railway station on Washington Street. It was called the Marshall House.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is a branch of the Treasury. Here are printed the Government bonds and the national currency, together with postage and revenue stamps, military, naval and diplomatic commissions, passports, etc. Specimens of the work of the Bureau are exhibited in the waiting room and in the halls, and series of currency are displayed in various stages of completion. There is a series of old-time fractional currency—shinplasters, and a $10,000 silver certificate, the largest note issued.

The actual work of engraving the plates is not shown. This is surrounded with the utmost precaution to guard against abstraction of the plates; they are closely watched by day, and are locked in the vaults by night. The original plate itself is never printed from, but a replica is made of it for actual use. This is the Bureau's device to guard against the possibility of being itself a counterfeiter of the currency. For, if an accident should happen to a plate, it would have to be replaced by a new one; and no matter how nearly like the original the new one might be engraved, it would not be that original, but a copy of it, and a note printed from the new plate would not be an original, but a copy of that original, i. e., a counterfeit. Whereas, if the replica should be injured, a new replica would be a new original printing plate. A specimen plate is shown of the portrait of Burnside, which, however, does not belong on a Treasury note; and with it is exhibited the roller used to transfer the engraving from the plate to the replica which is to be printed from.

The first process that one witnesses is the printing of the notes. In

this 500 employes are engaged. The paper used is the peculiar silk-fibered paper made at the Crane Mills in Dalton, Mass. Its manufacture is a closely guarded trade secret, and the law forbids possession by others of any such paper or its imitation. It is received in packages of 1,000 sheets. This 1,000 count, beginning at the paper mill in Massachusetts, is maintained throughout every department of the Bureau, and is continued after the notes reach the Treasury. To each pressman 1,000 sheets are given at a time. The printing is done on hand-presses. Each pressman has a young woman assistant. Each sheet makes four notes. A pressman prints 500 sheets a day, on one side only. From this floor the printed sheets go to the one below, where the count is verified. Then they pass to the numbering machines, which impress upon them in blue ink the distinctive series letter and the number of each note. The machines are purely automatic as to the progression of the numbers. The numbered notes are counted for the last time, and wrapped in packages of 1,000 sheets each, to be taken to the Treasury.

There are fourteen departments and 1,400 employes; each piece of work passes through the hands of thirty different people. An elaborate system of receipting prevails, and at the closing hour everything is delivered into the hands of the custodians, and every count is verified before the force is dismissed. The rule prevails not only here, but in the Issue and Redemption Divisions in the Treasury Building.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING.

An office building for the use of members of the House of Representatives. It occupies the block on B street, between New Jersey avenue and First street, Southeast of the Capitol. A similar building for the use of the Senate, is erecting northeast of the Capitol, covering the entire block bounded by First, B, Second and C streets. The buildings are of white marble and are precisely alike as to exterior. The House building contains 410 rooms; that of the Senate 99. The buildings are connected with the Capitol by subways. The appropriation for each building was $2,500,000.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION OR WHITE HOUSE.

The Executive Mansion, more commonly called the White House, has gained for itself a world-wide reputation in a century's existence. George Washington was present at the laying of the corner stone in 1792, in what then was simply David Burns' old fields stretching down to the Potomac (for this was the first public building to be erected), but John Adams was the first President to live in the building (1800), which was still so new and damp that his wife was obliged to have a literal house-warming to dry the interior sufficiently for safety to health. Its cost, up to that time; had been about $250,000.

The architect, James Hoban, who had won reputation by building some of the fine houses on the Battery in Charleston, took his idea of the mansion from the house of the Irish Duke of Leinster, in Dublin, who had, in turn, copied the Italian style. The material is Virginia sandstone, the length is 170 feet, and the width 86 feet. The house

stands squarely north and south, is of two stories and a basement, has a heavy balustrade along the eaves, a semicircular colonnade on the south side (facing the river and finest grounds), and a grand portico and *porte-cochere* on the northern front, added in Jackson's time. Its cost, to the present, exceeds $1,500,000. In 1814 the British set fire to the building, but heavy rains extinguished the conflagration before it had greatly injured the walls. Three years later the house had been restored, and the whole was then painted white, to cover the ravages of fire on its freestone walls, a color which has been kept ever since, and is likely to remain as long as the old house does, not only because of the tradition, but because it is really effective among the green foliage in which the mansion is ensconced. It was reopened for the New Year's Day reception of President Monroe in 1818. Alterations and additions to the White House were made in 1902-03.

U. S. Agricultural Department

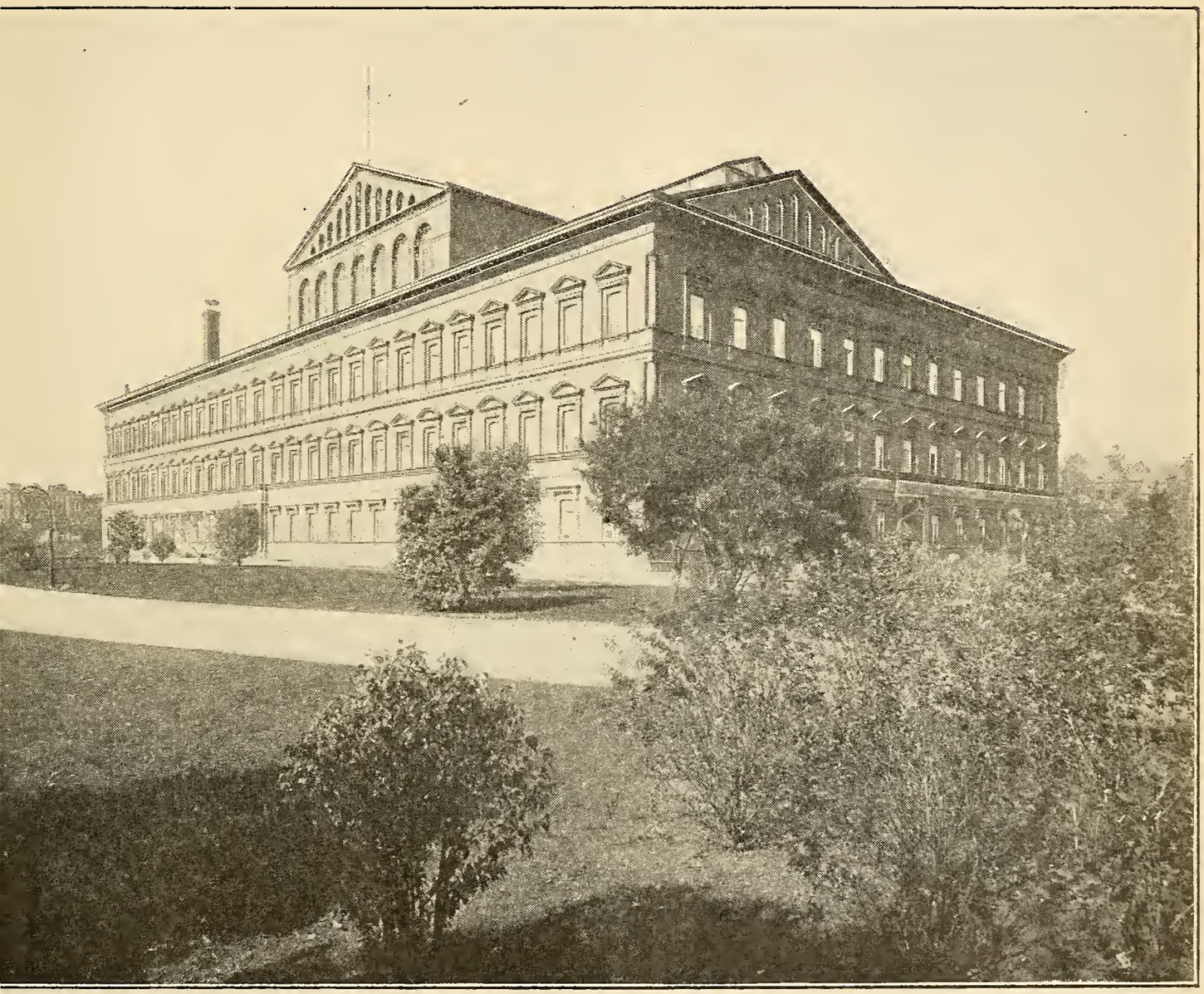
Occupying large grounds between Fourteenth and Twelfth streets, S. W., and reached from Pennsylvania avenue by street cars on both those streets, and from the Capitol by the Belt Line along Maryland

avenue and B street, S. W., is the headquarters of the Department of Agriculture. This popular Department grew out of the special interest which early patent commissioners took in agricultural machinery, improvements, and the collection and distribution of seeds—a function that formed a large part of its work until 1895. It was gradually separated from the Patent Office work, erected into a commissionership, and finally (1889) was given the rank of an executive department, the Secretary of Agriculture being the last-added Cabinet officer. His office is in the brick building west of the Smithsonian grounds, and he has the help of an assistant secretary, to whom has been assigned the direction of the great amount of scientific work done, including the experiment stations, and the studies of fibers, irrigation, and the Department museum.

The State, War, and Navy Department

The Department of State stands first on the list, and occupies the south and noblest front of the State, War, and Navy Building—that towering pile of granite west of the White House, which has been so honestly admired by the populace and so often condemned by critics.

This building is 471 feet long by 253 feet wide, and surrounds a paved courtyard containing engine houses, etc. It is built, outwardly, of granite from Virginia and Maine, and the four facades are substantially alike, though the south front, where space and slope of the ground favors, has a grander entrance than the other sides. The building was begun in 1871 and not wholly finished until 1893, covers four and a half acres, contains two miles of corridors, and cost $10,700,000. It is in charge of a superintendent, responsible to a commission composed of the three Secretaries occupying it.



Pension Office

A prominent branch of the Interior Department is the Pension Bureau, Hon. Vespasian Warner, Commissioner. This occupies an immense red brick building, 400 by 200 feet in dimensions and four stories high, standing in Judiciary Square, on G Street, between Fourth and Fifth. It has two gable roofs set crosswise and largely composed of glass, lighting the vast interior court. The structure is said to be fireproof. A band of terra cotta, forming an ornamental frieze around the exterior of the building, just above the first-story windows, por-

trays a procession of spirited marching figures of soldiers of the late war—horse, foot, and dragoons. This is the only artistic thing about the building, and is worthy of a better setting. The offices, however, are more commodious and comfortable than many in more ornate edifices, and open upon tiers of galleries that surround all sides of a great tiled court. This court is broken by two cross rows of collossal columns and lofty arches sustaining the central part of the roof and painted in imitation of Sienna marble, while the lower gallery rests upon a colonnade of iron pillars, speckled counterfeits of Tennessee marble. The floor of the court is well filled with cases of drawers containing the papers of applicants for pensions, or an increase, so tidily arranged that the file of each man can be referred to without delay. It is very helpful, however, to know the registry number of the case, which is borne by every paper pertaining to it. The United States Pension Agency, where local pensioners are paid, is now in this building.

The spacious covered court of this building has been used for the giving of the inaugural balls, which custom decrees shall take place on the evening of the day each new President is ushered into office. It is said that 18,000 persons were crushed into the court of the Pension Office Building at the last inaugural ball held here, and the crowds prevented any dancing or other real enjoyment of the festivities, which resulted only in injury to health, costly toilets, and the building.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

ALBANY—Seventeenth and Eighth streets—European plan.

ARDMORE, THE—Thirteenth Street, between Pennsylvania Avenue and F Street—American plan.

ARLINGTON—Lafayette Square—American plan.

BANCROFT—Eighteenth and H Streets—American plan.

BARTON—Fifteenth Street (near U. S. Treasury)—European plan.

BUCKINGHAM—918 Fifteenth Street, N. W.—American plan.

CAIRO—Q Street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets—American plan.

COCHRAN—Fourteenth and K Streets—American plan.

COLONIAL—Fifteenth and H Streets—American plan.

CRAFTON—Connecticut Avenue and De Sales Street—American plan.

DEWEY—L Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets—American plan.

EBBITT—F and Fourteenth Streets—American plan.

EVERETT—H and Eighteenth Streets—American plan.

FREDONIA—H and Twelfth Streets—American plan.

GORDON—Sixteenth and I Streets—American and European plans.

HAMILTON—Fourteenth and K Streets—American plan.

JOHNSON—Pennsylvania Avenue and Thirteenth Street—European plan.

LA FETRA'S—Eleventh and G Streets—American plan.

LINCOLN—Tenth and H Streets—American plan, $2.00 per day and up; European plan.

METROPOLITAN—Pennsylvania Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets—American plan.

MONTROSE—Corner of Fourteenth and H Streets—European plan.

NATIONAL—Pennsylvania Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Streets—American plan.

NORMANDIE—McPherson Square—American plan.

OXFORD—New York Avenue and Fourteenth Street—American plan. plan.

RALEIGH—Pennsylvania Avenue and Twelfth Street—European plan.

REGENT—Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street—American plan.

RHODE ISLAND—Rhode Island Avenue—American plan.

RICHMOND—Seventeenth and H Streets—American and European plans.

RIGGS—Fifteenth and G Streets—American plan.

ST. JAMES—Pennsylvania Avenue and Sixth Street—European plan.

ST. LOUIS—Fourteenth and H Streets—American plan.

SHOREHAM—Fifteenth and I Streets—American and European plans.

VARNUM—New Jersey Avenue and C Street, S. E.—American plan.

VENDOME—Pennsylvania Avenue and Third Street—American plan.

NEW WILLARD—Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street—American plan.

THE RELIANCE—119 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.—For men only.

CHIEF MAJOR RICHARD SYLVESTER.

Major Richard Sylvester, the National Capital's Chief of Police, is beyond doubt or peradventure one of those special creations, like Fouche under Napoleon, destined by nature to fill a certain vacuum in society. For more than a quarter of a century he has been at the head of our National police force and if the mistakes he has made in that time were enumerated or counted against him he would need no other eulogy than their publication.

Entering the Police Department as property clerk under the late Major Moore, he by force of character, forged his way to the head of the force while still a young man. There is no other city in the United States which presents such difficulties to the police department as the City of Washington. In round numbers there are one hundred thousand colored denizens of the city and double that number of whites. The foreign ambassadors and legations have to be protected—a sacred duty in all nations—and the richest people residents from the various states who have made Washington their temporary or permanent home. Washington next to Paris is the gayest and most beautiful city in the world, always full of visitors and strangers, a vast number of them unsophisticated and easy prey, within or without the law, for the prowling footpad or more adroit and oily confidence man. Washington's gayety, it need hardly be observed, is not of the vicious Parisian kind, but it is nevertheless fascinating enough to allure the unsophisticated

into pitfalls. Chief Sylvester's fundamental idea in the police government of cities is to PREVENT rather than to punish crime. Hence his stalwart patrolmen are ever on the alert to "nip in the bud" all attempts at crime of whatsoever character. Unlike his great prototype Fouche, who permitted things to develop and come to a head, Major Sylvester chops off the embryo footpad, burglar, house-breaker and confidence man before he has even a chance to develop his scheme. The one is the French style, the other the American or Sylvesterian. We prefer the latter, it saves the victim and may reform the would-be perpetrator.

The Major is a man whose equanimity cannot be disturbed. He is never astonished nor aggrieved. His self poise is remarkable. His responsibility for protection to life and property in the Nation's Capital is fully realized, but there is no "fuss," no excitement, no gesticulation when a great crime is reported at Headquarters any more than when some colored footpad snatches a ladies' pocket book. The Chief is imperturbable. His orders are issued quietly but comprehensively, The criminal is run down and is soon in the hands of his detectives, and the routine or discipline of the department proceeds along the "even tenor of its way," where every piece of machinery is oiled and geared to prevent jar or friction, no matter what happens. As we go to press the Congress called for some criminal statistics from the department. They were promptly furnished. Here they are slightly condensed:

"Petty or simple assault is defined as embracing anything in the way of disorder, from touching with the hand to striking a blow, and in two years this character of misdemeanor aggregated 3,572 cases. There were 3,369 arrests made and 2,586 convictions, 2,903 being males and 466 females; 824 white and 2,545 colored.

"During the two-year period there were 34 cases of assault and robbery on the streets and highways, 20 arrests (5 white and 15 colored; 18 males and 2 females), with 16 convictions. The latter number would have been greater but for the indisposition on the part of some persons to appear in court to prosecute.

"There were in the two years three cases of assault and robbery in the parks; three arrests, and three convictions, two white and one colored.

"The number of attempts at assault and robbery on the highway was five, with five arrests and three convictions; two white and three colored.

"There is no such charge as burglary in the District, but any one who enters a house, room, boat, railroad car, or yard where coal or merchandise is stored for sale, by breaking in in any manner, is guilty of housebreaking, and in two years these cases aggregated 466. There were 270 arrests and 214 convictions, 78 white and 192 colored. In many instances there was refusal to prosecute or the charge reduced to larceny.

"The report shows the number of privates in the police force, including 20 detectives, to be 658, from which were deducted 20 sick, 26 on leave under the law, 1 suspended, 78 detailed, 104 on post duty, and 20 detective assignments, leaving 409 for patrol duty on beats. In other

cities the detailed and post duty men are specially provided, separate from the regular force for street patrol. The duties of every individual detailed are specially set forth, and the necessity therefor clearly shown.

"The extent of the District jurisdiction is set forth as nearly 70 square miles, including over 80 villages and towns, besides Washington and Georgetown. The population of these villages ranges from 200 to 3,489, and the names of over 60 of them, with separate number of inhabitants, is given. It is contended that one patrolman can better care for and protect 1,000 population concentrated in a small area than he can 1,000 scattered over an extensive territory.

"A most interesting comparison with other cities is cited, from official figures. Buffalo is given 549 men, 20.7 policemen to 1,000 acres of police jurisdiction, 543.2 arrests to the 10,000 population, and 16.1 per cent of all municipal expenditures for police purposes.

"Newark is given 382 men, 35.8 to the 1,000 acres, 266.2 arrests to 10,000 population, and 13.9 per cent of the whole expense for police.

"Jersey City, 307 men, 36.9 to the 1,000 acres, 445.9 arrests to 10,000 population, 21.3 per cent of all expense for police.

"Atlanta is given 178 men, 23.2 to the 1,000 acres, 1,674.3 arrests to 10,000 population, 15.1 per cent of all expense for police.

"Baltimore is given 701 men, 36.3 to the 1,000 acres, 631.4 arrests to 10,000 population, and 15.9 per cent of all expense for the police.

"The District of Columbia is given 462 men, 12 to the 1,000 acres, 1,087.5 arrests to 10,000 population, and 14.1 per cent expenditure of the whole for the police."

The report is a most admirable and convincing argument as to the efficiency of the District police organization. The comparisons are from the government census.

Major Sylvester's genius in police and criminal matters is recognized all over the United States. For the third time he has been elected President of the Police Chiefs Association of the United States. The criminologist recognizes him as a man who has given that science some thought and study. He has introduced the Bertillion system of measurement for criminals, and if there is one thing the roving criminal dreads more than the "stir" (penitentiary) it is the Bertillion measurement. He can't outgrow it, nor can he perform any special operation to defeat it. It is pleasant to announce that Major Sylvester is still in the possession of full manly vigor and the best of health, and at present writing actively preparing for the inauguration of President (elect) W. H. Taft.

The roving criminals know what that means!

THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

Right opposite C. T. Hunter's Bicycle and Sanitary Dust Killing Floor Oil emporium is the Peace Memorial, heretofore mentioned in THE GUIDE. At this particular space the Inaugural parade and its participants become most dramatic and interesting. The President (elect) has been sworn in by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

and thus becomes the President (de facto) of the United States; while his predecessor, who rode by his side in the carriage along Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol, as President of the United States, returns in the carriage by the side of his successor, from the Peace Memorial (in front of C. T. Hunter's store, as stated), as a private citizen shorn of all the power and prestige, greater than any king or monarch of the old world, and is again but a simple, plain citizen of the Republic he had ruled for four or eight years, as the case may be. Tens of thousands, it can be said without exaggeration, line the broad steps of the Capitol, its corridors and every vantage point where the ceremonies can be seen, heard, or even fitful glimpses obtained of this great transmission of power. These thousands extend on both sides of the street in front of C. T. Hunter's place in solid columns, until the immense throng gradually unwinds itself along the great Avenue and finds standing room between the Peace Monument and the White House, where the parade comes to an end.

As each Inaugural Day comes around, Mr. C. T. Hunter transforms his place of business into a spacious lunch room, where coffee and sandwiches may be had at the usual price. He has incurred the enmity of some of the people in this line of business because he refuses to raise the price of an excellent cup of coffee and a ham, egg, etc. sandwich to more than ten cents. It is not, indeed, in Mr. Hunter's line of business to conduct lunch counters, although he has owned, operated, and had large experience in running them; nor is it to make the nimble dime or dollar that he opens a large "lunch and eating" room in his store. His real, main, and only object is to advertise his business and at the same time serve his fellow citizens by keeping down the exorbitant prices demanded by the professional caterers of this class. Hence his lunch room on Inaugural Day is patronized by the best class of visitors, who leave the city with the most pleasing impressions and feelings of gratitude to the man who took care of and fed them at the customary prices prevailing in other cities.

Therefore the coming visitors are admonished that at C. T. Hunter's Lunch Room in front of the Peace Memorial, No. 113 Pennsylvania avenue N. W., the best and most dramatic view of the Inaugural parade can be had, the most spacious space to stand and view the great procession; the finest and best cup of coffee to be had in Washington for FIVE CENTS, and any kind of sandwich—egg, ham, cheese, etc., for five cents.

Mr. Hunter guarantees to have sufficient help to wait upon patrons, though they may come in thousands. Many of the intending attendants upon the inauguration of Mr. Taft will remember the fair treatment they received at Hunter's at the inaugurals of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. These he welcomes particularly, and all visitors generally, and he desires THE GUIDE to notify one and all that he will be "on the job" with his customary centiped energy and ant-like capacity, for "doing things" beyond size, weight or endurance.

STATUES AND MONUMENTS.

DUPONT—Dupont Circle.—Rear-Admiral Samuel Francis Dupont.

FARRAGUT—Farragut Square.—Admiral David Glascoe Farragut. Bronze cast from guns of the flagship *Hartford*.

FRANKLIN—Pennsylvania avenue, Tenth and D streets.—Benjamin Franklin—Printer, Patriot, Philospher, Philanthropist.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.—A statue presented by Emperor William has been placed in the grounds of the War College. A most inappropriate place for the type of ruler he represented, and, still more inappropriate as a soldier. The man who made war upon a woman and ran away in his first battle is not much of an inspiration to American students of war. He took Silesia from Maria Theresa and was half musical buffon, poet, dreamer and autocrat. Put the statue in the New Museum!

GARFIELD.—Maryland avenue entrance to Capitol grounds.

GRANT.—A statue of Gen. U. S. Grant, by H. M. Shrady, for which Congress has appropriated $250,000, will be placed in the Mall south of the White House.

GREENE.—Stanton Square.—Gen. Nathaniel Greene. The uniform is that of the Continental Army.

GROSS.—Smithsonian grounds, near Medical Museum—Dr. Samuel D. Gross, distinguished American physician and surgeon.

HAHNEMANN—Scott Circle.—Christian Samuel Friedrich Hahnemann, German physician, founder of homoeopathy.

HANCOCK—Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.—Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock.

HENRY.—Smithsonian grounds.—Joseph Henry, first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

JACKSON—Lafayette Square.—Gen. Andrew Jackson, here presented as the hero of the Battle of New Orleans. The bronze was cast from cannon taken in Jackson's campaigns, and the cannon were contemporary. A replica is in Jackson Square, New Orleans.

LAFAYETTE.—Madison Place and Pennsylvania avenue.—By the French sculptors Falquiere and Mercier. Provided by Congress to commemorate the distinguished services of Lafayette and other French officers in the cause of the Colonies. Lafayette is represented in the uniform of the Continental Army. America extends to him a sword. The other figures of the group are Rochambeau, Duportail, D'Estaing and De Grasse.

LINCOLN.—Fourth and D streets.—Abraham Lincoln.

LINCOLN—Lincoln Park.—Emancipation Monument, representing Lincoln as the emancipator.

LINCOLN.—A Lincoln memorial on the bank of the Potomac west of the Washington Monument.

LOGAN—Iowa Circle.—Gen. John A. Logan.

LUTHER—Thomas Circle.—Martin Luther. Replica of statue at Worms, Germany.

McPHERSON—McPherson Square.—Gen. James B. McPherson. Erected by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

MARSHALL—Capitol west terrace.—John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States from 1801 to 1885. The figures in the panels, of Italian marble, are Minerva Dictating the Constitution to Young America, and Victory Leading Young America to Swear Fidelity at the Altar of the Union.

NAVAL MONUMENT, or Monument of Peace, Pennsylvania avenue at the foot of Capitol Hill.

PIKE—Indiana avenue and Third street.—General Albert Pike,

RAWLINS—Pennsylvania avenue, Louisiana avenue and Ninth street. —Gen. John A. Rawlins.

ROCHAMBEAU—Lafayette Square.—Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeure, Comte de Rochambeau. Presented by France in 1902.

SCOTT—Scott Circle.—Gen. Winfield Scott.

SCOTT—Soldiers' Home grounds.

SHERMAN—Equestrian statue south of Treasury. Gen. William T. Sherman.

The Sheridan equestrian statue is agreed by cities to be one of the finest in Washington. The dashing cavalry general looks inspired by the fury of combat.

THOMAS—Thomas Circle.—Gen. George H. Thomas. Erected by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

WASHINGTON—Washington Circle.—George Washington. Washington is represented as he appeared at the Battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777, when he checked the retreat of Mercer's wavering militia and turned defeat into victory.

WASHINGTON—Esplanade east of Capitol. Removed recently to the New National Museum. The statue excited much comment as the figure was represented dressed in the toga of a Roman Senator. The museum was thought an appropriate place for its housing.

THE OCTOPUS OF WASHINGTON.

The Washington Gas Company (John R. McLean, publisher of The Washington *Post*) is having rough sledding this term of Congress. Whether anything beneficial to the people results from the almost continuous agitation remains to be seen. Naturally the gas company has few friends outside its pay roll. In fact, there is an almost universal public opinion in favor of a lower price for illuminating gas and a determined public opposition against the monopoly "watering" its stock, in the latest ingenious method evolved by the company's attorneys. The Congress, it seems, has made more than the ordinary perfunctory investigation of the Gas Company's financial affairs, and it is predicted that this time the monopoly will be forced to toe the mark. The combined millions of McLean and Walsh are a power in the Nation's Capital, even the Congress must treat with consideration the younger McLean, who will, in the ordinary course of nature soon step into his father's shoes. He is

a trained business man, and is allied by marriage to even greater wealth than he will inherit from his father. If the editor, McLean, in the almost sunset of life has been able to stand off the entire city and Congress after Congress, what will the younger scion of the house, with his splendid vitality and trained business education, be enabled to do in perpetuating the evils now complained of by the District consumers of gas?

The fight against these evils must be pressed now as well as ever, but especially *now*. The public conscience does not always remain aroused, while slow acting committees take things "under consideration." While public sentiment is active and vigilant, much can be accomplished. Hence it behooves those conducting the fight against the Gas Company to "strike the iron while it is hot," and muster all the strength possible with the Congress to the end that relief may be had *speedily*.

The Standard Oil Company, with all the clamor and justifiable criticism of its boa-constrictor methods, does not earn dividends in excess of the Washington Gas Company. Why consumers should be compelled to pay the present price per thousand feet, when it has been clearly demonstrated that two-thirds' the price now charged would net the stockholders not less than ten per cent and, even as high as fifteen to twenty per cent, no fair-minded person can offer excuse or solution. Indeed, so enormous are the Company's earnings, that it has tried for years by hook or by crook to increase the capitalization (water its stock) and thus reduce its annual dividends to the point where they will not excite agitation and criticism. It takes the people a long time to obtain redress of grievances when an appeal to legislation is their only remedy, as in this District, but in the end the people will win out, and those who oppose public opinion for price or interest, lose not only the fight but their reputations and standing in the community.

SWEARING IN THE PRESIDENT.

The official committee, having in charge the inaugural of President (elect) Taft, has issued a programme covering the swearing in of the President, by the Chief Justice of the United States.

In the programme just issued the committee succinctly states the arrangements by which the ceremonies are to be regulated, and defines the privileges to be enjoyed by those holding tickets to the various portions of the stand from which Mr. Taft will deliver his inaugural address. The stand will seat 6,000 persons.

On reaching the platform the President and President-elect will take the seats reserved for them, the Chief Justice on their right and the committee of arrangements and the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate on their left.

Ex-Vice Presidents, associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Vice President, Secretary, members of the Senate, and ex-Senators will occupy seats on the right.

The retiring members of the House and members-elect will be

seated on the right of the President next to and behind the Senate.

The diplomatic corps will occupy the seats on the left of the President, governors of States and Territories, heads of departments, the Admiral of the navy, the Chief staff of the army, and the officers of the army and navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, will take seats on the left of the President.

Such other persons as are not included in the preceding arrangements will occupy the residue of the platform.

When all are assembled, the oath of office will be administered to the President-elect by the Chief Justice, or, in his absence, by the senior Justice present.

The theaters in Washington attract the finest traveling companies, including occasional grand opera. The newest and most ornate house is the Belasco Theater, occupying a historic site on Madison place, Lafayette square. Another large theater is Chase's Grand Opera House, on Pennsylvania avenue, near Fifteenth street, now devoted to vaudeville. The new National Theater, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, is of great capacity and comfort, and holds the popularity it gained long ago. The Academy of Music is another well-known house, at Ninth and D streets. The Columbia is the newest addition to the commendable theaters. It is at 1112 F street, occupying what formerly was Metzerott Hall. Kernan's Lyceum, at 1014 Pennsylvania avenue, and Butler's Bijou, give variety shows.

Certain churches are the principal places for lectures and the like, but scientific lectures are usually heard in the hall at the National Museum, or in the lecture-room of the Cosmos Club.

Convention Hall is an immense arched apartment over a market where New York avenue crosses L and Fifth streets, and is intended for the use of conventions.

The clubs of the capital are not among its "sights," but should receive a few words. Most prominent among them is the Metropolitan, characterized elsewhere. Next in social importance, probably, is the Army and Navy, which has a handsome six-story building opposite the southeastern corner of Farragut square. Its triangular lot has enabled the architect to make a series of very charming principal rooms, in the northwestern front, where the sunshine streams in nearly all day. These and the many connecting apartments are luxuriously furnished and adorned with pictures, including original portraits of a dozen or more of the principal commanders of the army and navy, from Paul Jones to W. T. Sherman. Only those identified with some military organization are eligible to membership, but the club is very liberal in extending a welcome to visiting militiamen, foreign military men, and others suitably introduced. One feature of this club is the informal professional lecture given to the members once a month by some expert.

The Columbia Athletic Club is a large association of young men, partly social and partly athletic, which has a field in the gardens of the old Van Ness mansion. Allied to them, within the city, are several

clubs of amateur photographers, golf players, bicycle riders, tennis and ball players, and boatmen, Washington being a place famous for oarsmen. The two women's clubs must not be forgotten. One is the fashionable Washington Club, on H street, opposite the French Embassy, and the other the Working Women's Club, a purely social organization, at 606 Eleventh street, composed of women who earn their living—physicians, journalists, stenographers, etc. Both these clubs give teas, musicals, and other feminine entertainments. The Alibi is a coterie of well-fed gentlemen who give charming feasts, largely of their own cooking, and cultivate a refined Bohemianism; while the Gridiron is a dining-club of newspaper men, who have a jolly dinner among themselves once a month, and an annual spread to which all the great men available are invited, and where most of them are good-naturedly guyed.

The Young Men's Christian Association flourishes here—and in 1898 took possession of the fine house and gymnasium built by the Columbia Athletic Club on G street near Nineteenth.

FAMOUS STREETS, SQUARES, AND RESIDENCES.

The only residence of the President of the United States, in Washington, is the Executive Mansion; but that is rather more uncomfortable than the average Washington house in midsummer, and all the later Presidents have been accustomed to seek a country home during hot weather. President Lincoln used to live in a cottage at the Soldiers' Home; President Grant spent one summer in the same house, and President Hayes occupied it every summer during his term.

The Secretary of State lives in his own house, Sixteenth and H streets; the Secretary of the Treasury at No. 1715 Massachusetts avenue; and the Secretary of War at No. 1626 Rhode Island avenue. The Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General are on the same block, at Nos. 1707 and 1774 respectively; the Secretary of the Navy lives at The Portland; the Secretary of the Interior at The Arlington; and the Secretary of Agriculture at 1022 Vermont avenue.

Mr. Chief Justice Fuller resides in his own house, No. 1801 F street; Mr. Justice Harlan on Meridian Hill; Mr. Justice Gray at No. 1601 I street; Mr. Justice Brewer at No. 1412 Massachusetts avenue; Mr. Justice Brown at No. 1720 Sixteenth street; Mr. Justice Shiras at No. 1515 Massachusetts avenue; Mr. Justice White at No. 1717 Rhode Island avenue; and Mr. Justice Peckham at No. 1217 Connecticut avenue.

Lafayette Square was the name selected by Washington himself for the square in front of the Executive Mansion, for which he foresaw great possibilities; but it remained a bare parade ground, with an oval race course at its west end, until after the disastrous days of 1814. Then, when the White House had been rehabilitated, a beginning was made by President Jefferson, who cut off the ends down to the present limits (Madison Place and Jackson Place), and caused the trees to be planted. No doubt he had a voice in placing there,

in 1816, St. John's—the quaint Episcopal church on the northern side—the first building on the Square. Madison, certainly, was greatly interested in it, and it became a sort of court church, for all the Presidents attended worship there, as a matter of course, down to Lincoln's time, and President Arthur since. Its interior is very interesting.

Lafayette Square is now, perhaps, the pleasantest place to sit on a summer morning or evening among all the outdoor loitering places in this pleasant city. The trees have grown large, the shrubbery is handsome—particularly that pyramid of evergreens on the south side—and great care is taken with the flower beds; and finally, you may see all the world pass by, for this park is surrounded more or less remotely by the homes of the most distinguished persons in Washington.

Two noteworthy statues belong to this park. One is the familiar equestrian statue of General and President Andrew Jackson, which is the work of Clark Mills, and probably pleases the populace more than any other statue in Washington, but is ridiculed by the critics, who liken it to a tin soldier balancing himself on a rocking-horse. It was cast at Bladensburg by Mills himself who was given cannon captured in Jackson's campaigns for material, and who set up a furnace and made the first successful large bronze casting in America. Another interesting fact about this statue is that the center of gravity is so disposed, by throwing the weight into the hind quarters, that the horse stands poised upon its hind legs without any support or the aid of any rivets fastening it to the pedestal. This statue was erected in 1853, and unveiled on the thirty-eighth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Its cost was $50,000, part of which was paid by the Jackson Monument Association.

Starting at Pennsylvania avenue and walking north on Madison place (Fifteen-and-one-half street), the Belasco Theater is immediately encountered, standing upon a famous site. The tall, brick house which it displaced was originally built by Commodore Rogers, but soon became the elite boarding-house of Washington, and numbered among its guests John Adams, John C. Calhoun, the fiery South Carolinian, while Monroe's Secretary of War and Jackson's Vice-President; and Henry Clay, when he was Adams' Secretary of State. Then it became the property of the Washington Club, and there assembled the rich and influential young men of the capital. Sickles and Key were both members, and the tragedy which associates their names took place in front of its door; later it became the residence of Secretary Seward, and there the deadly assault was made upon him by the assassin, Payne, at the time of the assassination of Lincoln in 1865. Its next distinguished occupant was James G. Blaine, Secretary of State in the Harrison administration, and there he died.

The fine yellow Colonial house next beyond, was formerly owned and occupied by Ogle Tayloe, son of John Tayloe, of the Octagon House and Mount Airy, Virginia, who was in the early diplomatic service, and one of the most accomplished Americans of his day. All of his rare and costly pictures, ornaments, and curios, including much that had belonged to Commodore Decatur, passed into possession of the

Gen. George B. McClellan ("Little Mac")
Organizer and Commander of the First Fighting Volunteer (Union) Army of the Civil War

Corcoran Art Gallery. A later occupant was Admiral Paulding, a son of John Paulding, one of the captors of André, who suppressed Walker's filibusters in Nicaragua. Lily Hammersley, now dowager Duchess of Marlborough, was born there, and some of the most brilliant entertainments ever given in Washington have been under its roof. One of its latest occupants was Vice-President Hobart. In the next two houses have lived Secretary Windom, Senator Fenton, and Robert G. Ingersoll.

The gray, mastic-stuccoed house on the corner of H street, now the Cosmos Clubhouse, has also known many celebrated characters. It was built about 1825, by Richard Cutts, the brother-in-law of the brilliant and versatile "Dolly" Madison, the wife of President Madison. It came into Mr. Madison's possession just before his death, some twenty years later, and thither his wife, no longer young, but still beautiful and witty, held court during her declining years. After Mrs. Madison's death this house was occupied by such tenants as Attorney-General Crittenden; Senator William C. Preston, afterward a Confederate Brigadier; and Commodore Wilkes, commander of the celebrated exploring expedition, who, in 1861, was required to take his quondam near neighbor, Slidell, from the British steamer *Trent*. He gave it up when the Civil War broke out, and was followed by Gen. George B. McClellan, who established here the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. "A sight of frequent occurrence in those days," remarks Mrs. Lockwood, "was the General with his chief of staff, General Marcy, his aids, Count de Chartres and Count de Paris, with Prince de Joinville at their side, in full military costume, mounted, ready to gallop off over the Potomac hills." Now its halls, remodeled and extended, are trodden by the feet of men the most famous in the country as the investigators and developers of scientific truth.

Diagonally opposite the Cosmos Club, on H street, is the square brick Sumner house, now a part of the Arlington. Where the main body of the Arlington Hotel now stands, there were three stately residences. One was occupied by William L. Marcy, Secretary of War under President Polk, and Secretary of State under President Pierce; and when he retired, he was succeeded in this and the adjoining house by the Secretary of State, under Buchanan, Lewis Cass, who, like Marcy, had previously held the war portfolio. In the third mansion dwelt Reverdy Johnson, minister to England; and there Presidents Buchanan and Harrison were entertained prior to their inauguration; and there Patti, Henry Irving, President Diaz of Mexico, King Kalakaua, Dom Pedro, and Boulanger found seclusion.

The great double mansion adjoining the Sumner and Pomeroy residence (united as the H-street front of the hotel) was built by Matthew St. Clair Clarke, long clerk of the House of Representatives, and afterward became the British Legation. Here lived Sir Bulwer Lytton, and his not less famous son and secretary, "Owen Meredith," Lord Lytton, who is supposed to have written here his most celebrated poem, "Lucile." In later years the house was occupied by Lord Ashburton, who, with Daniel Webster, drafted the "Ashburton treaty," which de-

fined our Canadian boundary. A still later occupant was John Nelson, Attorney-General in Tyler's Cabinet. On the corner of Sixteenth street is St. John's Episcopal Church; and, passing for the present other newer residences, another old landmark calls for special attention. This is the Decatur House, facing the square on Seventeenth street, at the corner of H, and easily recognized by its pyramidal slate roof. This, which was the first private residence on the square, was constructed at the close of the War of 1812, by Commander Stephen Decatur, the hero of Tripoli, and one of the most popular men of the time. He was the author of the maxim—more patriotic than righteous—uttered as a toast: "My country—may she always be right; but my country, right or wrong!" His house was adorned with a multitude of trophies, gifts from foreign rulers, and rare knickknacks picked up in all parts of the world; and here he was brought to die after his duel with Commodore Barron in Bladensburg, in 1820. Afterward it was occupied by the Russian minister, and then by Henry Clay, when he was Secretary of State under John Quincy Adams. When Martin Van Buren succeeded him, he took this house and cut the window in the south wall, in order that he might see the signals displayed from the White House by "Old Hickory," whom he worshipped. He in turn gave up the house to his successor, Edward Livingston, a brother of Chancellor Robert Livingston of New York, whose wife was that Madame Moreau, whose wedding in New Orleans was so romantic, and whose daughter Cora was the reigning belle of Jackson's administration, as this house was its social center. Two or three foreign ministers and several eminent citizens filled it in succession, and gave brilliant parties at which Presidents were guests, the most recent of whom was Gen. E. F. Beale, under whose grandfather Decatur had served as midshipman.

A few rods south, next the alley, is another house famous in the past. It is one of the navy traditions that it was built by Doctor Ewell of that service, and occupied by three Secretaries of the Navy, one of whom was the talented Levi Woodbury; then it was the home of Senator Rives of Virginia, grandfather of the novelist, Amelie Rives (Chandler), and afterward of Gen Daniel Sickles, whose tragedy is indelibly associated with this beautiful locality.

In this same row, No. 22, is the former residence of William M. Marcy, Secretary of War, and afterward Secretary of State (1853-57). Gen. J. G. Parke, who commanded the Fifth Army Corps, and was Chief-of-Staff to Burnside, resided in No. 16; and No. 6 was the residence of Mrs. Martha Reed, sister of the late Admiral Dahlgren. Lovers of trees will take notice of the row of Chinese gingko trees, which shade the sidewalk opposite this row of houses, on the western margin of the square.

Fourteenth street above this point has nothing of special interest, but search of the historic, picturesque, and personal features of Washington's streets and squares. It is the great north-and-south line of travel, extending far out into the high northern suburb of Mount Pleasant. Franklin square, between Fourteenth and Thirteenth, and I and K

streets comprises about four acres, densely shaded, and is a favorite place of resort in summer evenings. In its center is the spring of excellent water from which the White House is supplied, and where there is a public drinking fountain. The Franklin schoolhouse overlooks the square on the east, and the Hamilton and Cochran hotels are just above it on Fourteenth street. The church on the next corner (L street) is All Souls (Unitarian), diagonally opposite which is the Portland. This brings you to Thomas Circle, in the center of which is the bronze statue of Gen. George H. Thomas.

Northwest of Thomas Circle, in front of Lutheran Memorial Church, stands one of the most artistic statues in the city, erected by the Lutheran Church of America to Martin Luther. It was cast in Germany from the same molds as Rietschel's centerpiece of the celebrated memorial at Worms, and expresses the indomitable attitude of the great reformer on all questions of conscience. This statue is eleven feet in height and cost $10,000.

Fourteenth street above this ponit has nothing of special interest, but is a handsome and busy highway; and its extension on the elevated ground of Meridian Hill, north of the city boundary, is rapidly being settled upon by important people. The gray stone castle, surrounded by large grounds, at the foot of the hill on the right, is called "Belmont," and belongs to A. L. Barber, owner of the Trinidad asphalt mines. Mrs. General Logan lives at Calumet Place, two blocks east, on the street north of "Belmont," where she has a cabinet of relics of her famous husband which is frequently visited by veterans of the war. Mr. Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court resides on the opposite side of the street, two blocks north, at Euclid Place.

Following H street from Fourteenth westward, No. 1404, now known as the Elsmere Hotel, was for many years the residence of the late Zachariah Chandler. The Shoreham Hotel, the Colonial Hotel, and the George Washington University occupy the other corners, the new Law School of the latter conspicious on H street.

The George Washington University is one of the oldest and best-equipped schools of higher learning at the capital. It has a preparatory school and departments of undergraduate and postgraduate academic studies; special courses in science (Corcoran Scientific School), of medicine and dentistry, and of law. Its endowments now amount to about $1,000,000, and its faculty and list of lecturers include a large number of men in public life, from certain justices of the Supreme Court down. This is particularly true of the Corcoran Scientific School, where the lecturers are all men identified with special investigations at the Smithsonian, Geological Survey, or in some of the technical branches of the Army or Navy. This university, which was aided at the beginning by the Government, has always had access to and made great use of the libraries and museums which abound here and are of so great educational value.

The Cosmos Club is a social club of men interested in science, of whom Washington now contains a greater number, and, on the average, a higher grade, than any other city. This is due to the employment

and encouragement given by the Smithsonian Institution, Agricultural Department, Geological and Coast Surveys, Fish Commission, Naval Observatory, technical departments of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, and two or three universities. This club may therefore be considered the intellectual center of the non-political life of the capital, and at any one of its delightful Monday evenings, half a hundred men of high attainments and wide reputation may be seen, and the conversation heard is, in its way, as interesting and inspiring as anything to be listened to in the land. The historic old house has been somewhat modified, chiefly by the addition of a large hall, which may be shut off from the remaining rooms and used as a meeting-room; and there the Philosophical, Biological, Geographic, and kindred societies hold their meetings on stated evenings.

The Arlington Hotel, including the former residences of Senators Sumner and Pomeroy, is diagonally opposite the Cosmos; and next beyond is the "Bulwer House," and then St. John's Episcopal Church. All these face Lafayette square and have been elsewhere described. On the farther corner of Sixteenth street, opposite St. John's, is the beautiful home of the late Secretary of State, John Hay, the author of "Little Breeches," and, with Mr. Nicolay, of the principal biography of Lincoln. The yellow house, No. 1607, next beyond, was built and for many years occupied by Com. Richard Stockton, who added to a glorious naval record in the Mediterranean and West Indies the establishment of American rule in California in 1845. Later it was tenanted by Slidell, who, with Mason, was sent by the Confederate government to England as a commissioner, but was captured on the *Trent* by his quondam neighbor, Commodore Wilkes, who then lived in the present home of the Cosmos Club; it was the residence of Mr. Lamont when Secretary of War. The adjoining house on the corner of Seventeenth street—which was for many years the residence of the late W. W. Corcoran, the philanthropic banker, to whom the city owes the Corcoran Gallery, the Louise Home, and other enterprises and benefactions—is another of the famous homes of old Washington, and has been the residence of several men of note, including Daniel Webster. It was occupied by Senator Calvin S. Brice during the later years of his life.

Crossing Connecticut avenue, the corner house is that of the late Admiral Shubrick, opposite which (on Seventeenth), facing the Square, is the ancient Decatur House. Next beyond, No. 1621 H street, is the residence of Judge J. C. Bancroft Davis. In the old-fashioned square house adjoining it, to the west, George Bancroft spent the last twenty years of his life, and completed his History of the United States. The Richmond, on the corner of Seventeenth street, is a popular family hotel. The Albany, on the other side, is an apartment house for gentlemen; and on the southwest corner is the Metropolitan Club, the largest, wealthiest, and most fashionable club in Washington, one rule of which is that members of the foreign diplomatic service, resident in Washington, are *ex officio* members of the club, and need only pay stipulated dues in order to take advantage of its privileges. This block on H

street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets is familiarly known as the Midway Plaisance. Adjoining the Metropolitan Club are club chambers for gentlemen, and the large yellow house, next westward, was the home of Admiral Porter, of the United States Navy. It is now the French Embassy. The Milton and Everett are family apartment houses; and No. 1739 was the residence of the late William A. Richardson, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and afterward Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

In this neighborhood dwelt many old Washington families and some modern notabilities. The Everett House, on the southeast corner of Eighteenth and G, is historic. It was built and occupied by Edward Everett of Massachusetts, when Secretary of State under Fillmore. Afterward it was the home of Jefferson Davis, when Secretary of War, after his marriage with his second wife. He continued there during his term as Secretary of State, but not after he returned to the Senate. His successor in the house was another traitor in high place, Jacob Thompson, Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, who became a member of the Confederate Cabinet in 1861. Then followed Capt. Henry A. Wise, a well-known officer of the navy, after whom the medical department of the navy used the house for many years.

The Wirt House is a few rods to the east of the Edward Everett house, on G, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, on the south side. It is so called because that eminent jurist lived here twelve years, during the administrations of Monroe and J. Q. Adams. Mrs. Lockwood tells us that it is not known who built the house, but that it was occupied at the beginning of the century by Washington's private secretary, Col. Tobias Lear, a Revolutionary officer, who was the commissioner that concluded the peace with Tripoli. Wirt was United States Attorney-General from 1817 to 1829. His gardens were large and beautiful, for his wife was exceedingly fond of flowers and was the author of "Flora's Dictionary." The most brilliant entertainments of that day were given here, until Jackson's time, when it was sold and occupied later by a succession of Cabinet officers and high functionaries, one of whom gave a dinner to the Prince of Wales under its roof. During or after the war it became the office of the Army Signal Corps: and there the present weather service was developed.

Going westward on I street from Fourteenth street, the first house on the right is owned by John W. Foster, the diplomat, who was Secretary of State under Harrison and, later, advisory counsel to China in her settlement with Japan. The large brick house adjoining is the Mexican Legation.

This pretty circular park, Dupont Circle, occupies the interior of the space made by the intersection here of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire avenues, and P and Nineteenth streets. In its center stands the bronze statue of Admiral Samuel F. Dupont, a popular officer of the navy during the Civil War, which was designed by Launt Thompson, cost $10,000, and was unveiled in 1884. Passing beyond Dupont Circle, the large red-brick house to the westward, on the point between P street and Massachusetts avenue,

was erected by the late James G. Blaine when he was Secretary of State in Garfield's Cabinet; it still belongs to his estate. The gray house, No. 8, is known as Castle Stewart. It was for many years the Chinese Legation, and there was given the famous ball, in 1886, when Washington was scandalized by scenes of social riot. It is now the residence of its owner, Senator Stewart of Nevada. The big cream-colored house, with the lofty pillared portico, at No. 1400 New Hampshire avenue, opposite, is the property of the wealthy merchant, L. Z. Leiter, formerly of Chicago, whose daughter married Lord Curzon, the late viceroy of India. No. 1611 Connecticut avenue is the home of Mrs. Colton, whose husband was formerly treasurer of the Central Pacific Railroad.

Connecticut avenue, from H street to the boundary, is the Sunday afternoon promenade. Starting northward upon our survey at Lafayette Square, where the gardens of the old Webster house fill the corner at the right, No. 814, was the residence, after the Civil War, of Admiral Wilkes, and is still occupied by his family. Just beyond is Farragut Square, a small, prettily planted park, in the center of which is a statue to the hero of Mobile Bay and the Mississippi forts.

The large gray house on the next corner, No. 1705 K street, was originally the residence of Alexander R. Shepherd, the rebuilder of Washington. It was for many years the Russian Legation. The houses back of it are usually occupied by attaches of the different legations. The large brick building at the corner of L street, on the right, is a Catholic school for girls; and the yellow house on the opposite corner of De Sales street is the Grafton Hotel. The handsome stone church, with the large square tower, is the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant. On the opposite corner, to the north, is the British Embassy. This is one of the few legations in Washington that are owned and not rented, by their governments, the others being those of Austria, Brazil, Germany, Japan, and Korea. It occupies the site, curiously enough, of the first and only cricket club at the capital, which ceased to play many years ago.

Massachusetts avenue is one of the finest streets in the city, and a great promenade. It stretches parallel with Pennsylvania avenue from Hospital Square, on the Anacostia River, northwestward through Lincoln Square, Stanton Square, Mount Vernon Square—a pretty little park where New York avenue crosses Eighth and K streets, three blocks north of the Patent Office—Thomas Circle, Scott Circle, Dupont Circle, and Decatur Circle, where it bends slightly and is extended through the elegant suburb on the banks of Rock Creek, and so out to the hilly region north of Georgetown. An excellent view of this stately boulevard can be obtained at its junction with Twelfth street, which is one of the highest points in Washington. Ascension Episcopal Church fills the northwest corner at this crossing. The brownstone building surrounded by large grounds, on the south side of Massachusetts avenue between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, is the Louise Home. It was founded by the late W. W. Corcoran, and nearly all its inmates are widows of ex-Confederate officers belonging to the

aristocracy of the South, who lost their fortunes during the war. Nearly opposite was the home of the late Professor Spencer F. Baird, long United States Fish Commissioner and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The familiar name for Scott Circle, the locality around the statue of General Scott, at the junction of Massachusetts and Rhode Island avenues, Sixteenth and N streets, is "Calamity Circle," because every person who built a house there died shortly afterward, or met with misfortune.

OFFICIAL ETIQUETTE AT THE CAPITAL.

Washington society is distinguished from that of other cities mainly by its semi-official character, and a manner that is not reproduced in any other capital the world over. The official etiquette which surrounds its social observances is simple, and, although new conditions have tended to make some part of the code complex to those who would wish to see its rules as clearly defined as constitutional amendments, the most important of its customs have become laws which are generally accepted. The ever-changing personality of the heads of the executive branches of the Government, and of the law-makers themselves, together with that innate hatred for anything partaking too much of court ceremonial, precedence, etc., which is strong in the average American, were good enough reasons for the last generation in leaving these questions unsettled, and will in all probability even better answer the bustling spirit of the present actors upon the social stage. To the stranger who wishes to meet persons of national prominence at official gatherings, and to catch, besides, a glimpse of that plant of slower and more substantial growth—residential society—the path can be made very easy and the way clear.

The President, as the head of the nation, is entitled to first place whenever he mingles in social life. Whether the second place belongs to the Vice-President or to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has not been defined any clearer than whether the Speaker of the House is entitled to precedence over members of the Cabinet. In the popular mind, the second place is accorded the Vice-President by virtue of his right of succession to the highest office in the gift of the people, by the death, resignation, or disability of the President. Since the passage of the Presidential Succession bill (January 19, 1886), the Cabinet is given precedence over the Speaker by the same process of reasoning.

The official social season extends from New Year to Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent. All the formal hospitalities at the Executive Mansion occur within this period. On New Year's the President holds a reception, which begins at 11 o'clock and closes at 2 p. m. The Vice-President and the Cabinet are first received and then the Diplomatic Corps; after that body, the Supreme Court, Senators and Members of Congress, officers of the army and navy, department chiefs, etc. The last hour is given to the public.

During the season three or more card receptions (known in the early days of White House entertaining as "levees") are held even-

ings—9 to 11. The first is in honor of the Diplomatic Corps and the others for the Judiciary, the Congress, and the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. Invitations are sent to those named, to other officials of the executive and legislative departments, and to acquaintances of the President and family among residents of the capital and other cities. Diplomats wear either court or military uniforms and officers of the three branches of the service also appear in uniforms. Guests unknown to the doorkeepers should be prepared to show invitations. The last reception of the series is for the public. Advance notice is given in the daily papers of the date.

The President is assisted on these occasions by his wife, the wife of the Vice-President, and the Cabinet ladies. Having laid aside their wraps, several hundred persons are usually assembled in the main corridor when the President and wife and the receiving party descend to the Blue Room, where these receptions are held. Guests approach the Blue Room through the Red Room. Each person announces his or her name to the usher, who stands at the threshold of the Blue Room. He repeats it to the army officer who stands next to the President and who presents each person to him. The President always shakes hands. Another army officer standing in front of the President's wife repeats each name to her. The ladies assisting shake hands with each person who offers a hand to them. A knowledge of this fact on the part of strangers will avoid mutual embarrassment. Some ladies in the ultra-fashionable set make deep courtesies to each person instead of shaking hands, when going down the line at these receptions, but the custom has not grown in favor. If not invited to join those back of the line, guests pass through the Green Room to the East Room. In this stately apartment the gathering assumes its most brilliant aspect.

In the case of a public reception, persons approach the White House by the west gate and a line is formed, which frequently extends as far west as Seventeenth street, those coming last taking their places at the end. After the threshold of the White House is crossed, the line is a single file through the vestibule, the corridor, and the Red Room to the Blue Room. As in the case of a guest at a card reception, each person announces his or her name to the usher, by whom it is repeated to the army officer who makes the presentations to the President. These rules are also observed when the wife of the President holds a public reception.

The state dinners alternate with the levees. The first dinner is given in honor of the Cabinet, the second in honor of the Diplomatic Corps, and the third in honor of the Judiciary. The President and his wife receive their guests in the East Room, an army officer making the presentations. When the butler announces dinner, the President gives his arm to the lady whose husband's official position entitles her to precedence and leads the way to the state dining-room. If a dinner of more than forty covers is given, the table is laid in the corridor.

An invitation to dine with the President may not be declined, except-

ing where serious reasons can be stated in the note of regret. A prior engagement is not considered a sufficient reason, and, in fact, nothing less than personal ill-health, or serious illness, or a death in one's family would excuse one from obedience to a summons to the table of the President.

In conversation, the Chief Executive is addressed as "Mr. President." In writing as "The President of the United States."

The wife of the President enjoys the same privileges as her husband. She receives first calls from all and returns no visits. Persons desiring an interview with her express their wish by letter.

As the President and wife may or may not make calls, so it is entirely at their option whether or not they accept invitations. For the last ten years the Cabinet circle has been the limit, but previous to that the President accepted hospitalities generally. Under no circumstances, however, will either the President or his wife cross the threshold of any foreign embassy or legation, although members of their family may do so.

The hours for the reception of visitors at the Executive Mansion change with each administration. The house rules are always posted conspiciously at the entrance. Those having business with the President arrange for interviews with his private secretary, whose proper title is Secretary to the President.

The Vice-President and wife make only first calls on the President and wife. They enjoy the same immunity from returning calls. The same courtesy which recognizes the members of the Cabinet as in the official family of the President, includes the Senatorial circle in the official family of the Vice-President. The Vice-President and wife, therefore, return Senatorial calls. They receive on New Year's at their own residence, first official callers and then the public. Throughout the season the wife of the Vice-President receives callers on Wednesday afternoons from 3 to 5. In conversations, the Vice-President is addressed as "Mr. Vice-President."

The wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives receives on Wednesday, at the same hours as the Cabinet ladies. The Speaker is addressed as "Mr. Speaker."

The relative precedence of Cabinet officers has been established by the wording of the Presidential Succession bill. It is as follows: The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture. The official designation preceded by the phrase, "The Honorable——" is the correct form in writing to any one of them. In conversation, a Cabinet officer is addressed as "Mr. Secretary."

The Cabinet ladies receive the public on stated Wednesday afternoons, during the season, from 3 to 5. The name of each guest is announced by the butler as the hostess is approached. Each hostess is usually assisted, in these formal hospitalities, by a number of ladies —young girls predominating. They are expected to address visitors and to make their stay pleasant. Callers, except under exceptional

circumstances, do not extend their stay over ten or fifteen minutes, and it is not necessary that any good-bys should be exchanged with the hostess when leaving. As these receptions are frequently attended by from four to eight hundred people, who for the most part are strangers, the reason for the slight disregard of the usual polite form is obvious. No refreshments are now offered, which is also a change from the custom which prevailed several years ago. Visitors leave cards.

Callers wear ordinary visiting dress. The hostess and assistants wear high-necked gowns, however elaborate their material and make. This fact is mentioned because a few years ago the reverse was the case, and low-necked evening dresses were generally worn by the receiving party at afternoon receptions. At that period also, men frequently appeared on such occasions in full-dress evening suits, swallow-tail coats, etc. In fact, full-dress on both men and women was not unusual at the President's New Year reception, a dozen years ago, under the impression then current that street clothes were not in keeping with a function second to none in point of ceremony from our standpoint, and which was attended by the Diplomatic Corps in court dress or in dazzling military or naval uniforms. Customs in these matters have changed so entirely that a violation of the accepted fashion makes of the offender a subject for ridicule. The proper costume for a woman to wear to the President's New Year reception is her best visiting dress with bonnet or hat, the same that she would wear at an afternoon reception. A man will dress for the President's New Year reception as he will for any other ceremonious daylight event. Neither low-necked gowns nor dress suits are permissible until after 6 o'clock.

The same proprieties of modern custom in dress should be observed when attending evening receptions at the White House or elsewhere. Evening dress is imperative, which, in the case of women, may mean as elaborate or as simple a toilet as the wearer may select, but it implies an uncovered head. Bonnets or hats must not be worn.

By a rule adopted during the first Cleveland administration, the Cabinet ladies do not return calls generally, but do send their cards once or twice each season as an acknowledgement. The Cabinet ladies make the first call upon the ladies of the Supreme Court circle, the families of Senators, and the families of foreign ambassadors.

Certain days of the week are set apart by custom for making calls upon particular groups, and no mistake should be made in this respect. The ladies of the Supreme Court families receive callers on Monday afternoons, Congressional families on Tuesdays, the Cabinet families on Wednesdays, and the Senatorial families on Thursdays, with the exception of those residing on Capitol Hill, who observe the day of that section, which is Monday. By virtue of another old custom, Tuesday is K street day; Thursday calling day for upper H and I streets; Friday for residents of upper F and G streets, and Saturday for Connecticut avenue and vicinity. Calling hours are from 3 to 6.

The discussion which has been going on for years, and is now as

far from settlement as ever, as to whether Supreme Court Justices and families pay the first call to Senators and families, or vice versa, is only of interest to the stranger as a phrase of Washington life showing the grave importance given to these points by some official households and of the absolute indifference with which they are viewed by others.

The Diplomatic Corps consists of seven ambassadors, representing Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Mexico and Japan, and twenty-five ministers plenipotentiary, of which a circumstantial list will be found at the end of this book. They are ranked in the order of their seniority. Each embassy and legation has a corps of secretaries and attaches. The British Ambassador is dean of the corps, having been the first ambassador appointed. Official etiquette as regards the corps has changed since the coming of ambassadors. Ambassadors are given precedence by ministers. By virtue of long-established custom, to quote Thomas Jefferson, "foreign ministers, from the necessity of making themselves known, pay the first visit to the ministers of the nation, which is returned." Ambassadors claim that they only call on the President because that is the habit of European countries. It is generally understood that all persons, official or otherwise, pay the first call to the embassies. The ladies of the Diplomatic Corps have no special day on which to receive callers, each household making its own rules in this respect.

THE CORCORAN AND OTHER ART GALLERIES.

The Art Galleries of the city, properly speaking, are two in number; but those interested in statuary, pictures, and ceramics will find a great quantity of all these displayed at the Capitol, in various department buildings, on the walls of the new Library of Congress, and at the National Museum. Of first importance is the Corcoran collection:

The Corcoran Art Gallery has no connection with the Government although its trustees are given a place in the Congressional Directory. It is wholly the result of the philanthropy of a wealthy citizen, William Wilson Corcoran, who died in 1893. "He early decided," it has been well said, "that at least one-half of his money accumulations should be held for the welfare of men, and he kept his self imposed obligation so liberally that his charities, private and public, exceed the amount of $5,000,000, and that 'he left no aspect of human life untouched by his beneficence.'" The Corcoran Gallery was opened in 1869, in the noble building opposite the War Department. This has now been superseded by the splendid gallery on Seventeenth street, at New York avenue, facing the Executive grounds. The Corcoran donations, including the old lot and building, have been $1,600,000; and about $350,000 has been paid by the trustees for paintings, besides what has been given. A large number of casts of classic statues, famous basreliefs, and smaller carvings in this gallery, are not only beautiful in themselves, but of great value to students.

This building has a length of 265 feet in Seventeenth street, 140 feet

in New York avenue, and 120 feet in E street. In architecture it is Neo-Greek, after the plans of Ernest Flagg of New York, and the external walls, above the granite basement, are of Georgia marble, white, pure, and brilliant. There are no windows on the second or gallery floor of the facade, all the light for the exhibition of the pictures coming from the skylight in the roof. The only ornaments of this front are about the doorway, which is elaborately carved, and under the eaves of the roof, where the names of the world's famous artists are inscribed in severely simple letters. Entering the front door, the visitor is confronted by a grand staircase, on the farther side of the great Statuary Hall, 170 feet long, which occupies the ground floor. This is so lighted by openings through the gallery floor that, for the exhibition of casts in delicate lights, it can not be surpassed in any other gallery of the world. The second or gallery floor, where the principal pictures are hung, under the great glass roof, is supported by Doric columns of Indiana limestone, above which are Ionic columns supporting the roof. On this floor are also four gallery rooms, sixty-one feet by twenty-eight, and numerous small rooms for the exhibition of water-colors and objects of art. On the New York avenue side is a semi-circular lecture hall, with a platform and rising floor to the side walls, which, with a good skylight, make this room an excellent one for private exhibitions. Attached to the gallery is an art school, using two well-lighted rooms fronting to the north, with accomodations for a large number of pupils. It is the intention to give here annual art exhibitions of the work of local and other American artists and students.

Among the older and more prominent paintings in the Corcoran collection are the following: "The Tornado" by Thomas Cole, "The Watering-Place" by Adolphe Schreyer, "Nedjma-Odalisque" by Gaston Casimir Saint Pierre, "Edge of the Forest" by Asher Brown Durand, "The Vestal Tuccia" by Hector Le Roux, "Mercy's Dream" by Daniel Huntington, "Niagara Falls" by Frederick Edwin Church, "Cæsar Dead" by Jean Léon Gérome, "On the Coast of New England" by William T. Richards, "The Helping Hand" by Emile Renouf, "The Death of Moses" by Alexander Cabanel, "Charlotte Corday in Prison" by Charles Louis Muller, "The Passing Regiment" by Edward Détaille, "Wood Gatherers" by Jean Baptiste Camille Corot, "The Forester at Home" by Ludwig Knaus, "Virgin and Child" by Murillo, "Christ Bound" by Van Dyck, "Landscape" by George Inness, "The Schism" by Jean George Vibert, "The Pond of the Great Oak" by Jules Dupré, "A Hamlet of the Seine near Vernon" by Charles Francis Daubigny, "Landscape, with Cattle," by Emile Van Marcke, "Joan of Arc in Infancy" by Jean Jacques Henner, "The Banks of the Adige" by Martin Rico, "Twilight" by Thomas Alexander Harrison, "The Wedding Festival" by Eugene Louis Gabriel Isabey, "The Approaching Storm" by Narcisse Virgile Diaz de la Peña, "Moonlight in Holland" by Jean Charles Cazin, "Approaching Night" by Max Wey, "Sunset in the Woods" by George Inness, "El Bravo Toro" by Aimé Nicholas Morot. Some noteworthy late additions are: "The Landscape of Historical Bladensburg" (in 1887), the "First Railway in New

York" by E. L. Henry, and Charles Gutherz, (Paris, 1894) great canvas of the "Bering Sea Arbitration Court," which is accompanied by an explanation and key to the portraits. Recently added are: J. G. Brown's large and greatly admired canvas "The Longshoreman's Noon Hour," which has the "Honorable Mention" of the Paris *Salon;* "The Road to Concarneau" by W. L. Picknell, "Eventide" by Robert C. Minor, a landscape by H. W. Ranger, and "The Adoration of the Shepherds" by Mengo.

One room is devoted to portraits, in which is prominently hung a portrait of Mr. Corcoran, by Elliott. Around him are grouped a great number of the Presidents of the United States and many famous Americans, making the collection not only interesting historically, but particularly valuable as illustrating the styles of most of the earlier American portrait painters.

Of the marbles, Hiram Powers' "Greek Slave" is perhaps the most celebrated. To Vincenzo Velas' seated figure of the "Last Days of Napoleon" is given special prominence by its central position in the upper hall. The exquisite little statue of the weeping child, entitled "The Forced Prayer," by Guarnario, always brings a smile to the face of visitors.

The Barye Bronzes are especially notable as the largest collection extant of the fine animal figures and other works of this talented French modeler; they number about 100. The small model of the statue to Frederick the Great, and the numerous electrotypic reproductions of unique metallic objects of art preserved in European museums, are other things that the intelligent visitor will dwell upon among the wealth of beautiful things presented to his view in this art museum.

The Tayloe Collection is a bequest from the family of Benjamin Ogle Tayloe, whose richly furnished home is still standing on Lafayette Square. It consists of some two hundred or more objects of art, ornament, and curious interest, including marbles by Powers, Thorwaldsen, Greenough, and Canova; portraits by Gilbert Stuart, Huntington, and foreign artists, and many other paintings; a large number of bronze objects and pieces of furniture, including Washington's card table and other pieces that belonged to eminent men, and a large series of porcelain, glass, ivory, and other objects, which are both historically and artistically interesting. A special catalogue for this collection is sold at 5 cents.

The Waggaman Gallery ought surely to be examined by all cultivated travelers. It is at No. 3300 O street, Georgetown, and is easily reached by either the F street or Pennsylvania avenue street cars. This gallery is the private acquisition of Mr. E. Waggaman, and contains a large number of paintings, the specialty being Dutch water-colors, where the Hollandish style and choice of subjects are well exhibited. The most striking and valuable part of the collection, however, is undoubtedly that representing Japanese work in pottery, stone, and metal. The series of tea jars, antique porcelains, and modern wares, showing rare glazes and most highly prized colors, is extensive and well chosen; and a wonderful array of bronzes and

artistic work in other metals in the form of swords, swordguards, bells, utensils of various forms and capacities, and decorative compositions, excites the enthusiasm of connoisseurs in this department. The gems of this superb cabinet, however, are the articles of jade, in which this collection has few superiors; among which the translucent plaques of carved jade, if not unique in the United States, are certainly unsurpassed. A large number of ivory carvings, teak-wood stands of exquisite design, and other curiosities of oriental art and workmanship, make this gallery notable.

Visitors are admitted on Thursdays of each week during January, February, March, and April, between 11 and 4 o'clock, by paying 50 cents for each admission toward a charitable fund.

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Arlington, an estate identified in a peculiarly intimate manner with the history of the founding and preservation of the Union, and singularly beautiful withal, would be one of the most attractive places at the National Capital apart from the sacred interest imparted to it by its soldier dead. For several generations before the Civil War the home of the Custis and Lee families, it has been devoted since that time to the purposes of the foremost of the national military cemeteries. Here, behind the inscribed arches of the great gates, made from the marble pillars of the old War Department building, and under the oaks that belonged to the greatest of "their enemy," sleep almost a score of thousands of Union soldiers, and every year sees the eternal enlistment in their ranks of many more—among them officers of rank and distinction famous for the deeds that shall make their names immortal.

Two routes may be taken to Arlington, and the best way is to patronize both, going by one and returning by the other. This prevents retracing one's steps, and makes the course one of walking down hill. In pursuance of this method take the Pennsylvania cars (if the F street cars are taken, descend the stone steps from Prospect street to Pennsylvania avenue at the Union Station) to the extremity of the line (Union Station, Thirty-sixth street) in Georgetown, and walk across Aqueduct Bridge to Roslyn, Virginia, where, at the western extremity of the bridge, electric cars may be taken to Fort Meyer and the northern gate of Arlington Cemetery. This is a ride of hardly ten minutes, and the whole trip from the Treasury consumes only thirty-five minutes, and when close connection is made; fare from Roslyn 10 cents; round trip, 15 cents. Public carriages start from the terminal station at the Fort Meyer gate, in which passengers are given a tour of the cemetery for 25 cents; a stop of five minutes is made at the mansion, where a lay-over ticket is also given if asked.

The distance from the Fort Meyer gate to the Mansion, following the main road and flagstone walk, is about a third of a mile, and shows nearly all of the older and more cultivated parts of the Cemetery. Southward of the path the graves of thousands and thousands

of soldiers of the Civil War spread away through the woods, as far as can be seen, each marked by a small marble headstone, with here and there a more prominent mark. At intervals are placed, in front of this fatal and impressive array, iron tablets bearing lines or stanzas selected from Col. Theodore O'Hara's eloquent poem,

THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD.

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.

On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumor of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind;
No troubled thought at midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind.

No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms,
No braying horn nor screaming fife
At dawn shall call to arms.

The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are past.

Sons of the dark and bloody ground,
Ye must not slumber there,
Where stranger steps and tongues resound
Along the heedless air;

Your own proud land's heroic soil
Shall be your fitter grave;
She claims from war its richest spoil—
The ashes of her brave.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead!
Dear as the blood ye gave;
No impious footsteps here shall tread
The herbage of your grave;

Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps.

Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
Nor time's remorseless doom,
Shall dim one ray of holy light
That gilds your glorious tomb.

On the left, or north, of the path the hillock is more irregularly dotted with monuments to commissioned officers of the army, many of whom were distinguished in the Mexican or Indian wars previous to that of 1861-65. Beside many of them rest their wives, in accordance with the privilege given by the Government. Here, among many of less note, rest such famous commanders as Belknap, Burns, Gleason, Gregg, Harvey, Hazen, Ingalls, King, Kirk, Lyford, Meyer (whose idea it was that these grounds should be set apart for this purpose), McKibbin, Paul, Plummer, Steadman, Turtellotte, and many others; and the monuments are often exceedingly appropriate. The interest increases as the Mansion is approached. This noble house, whose pillared portico is so well seen from the city, stand upon the brow of a magnificent hill overlooking the valley of the Potomac and the Federal city—a broad and beautiful view. On the brow of this bluff are buried officers of special distinction and popularity, and here may be seen the graves and monuments of some of the Union's latest and most distinguished defenders. Here lie Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, beneath a grand memorial stone; Admiral David D. Porter, Maj.-Gen. George H. Crook, whose monument bears a bronze bas-relief of the surrender of the Apache Geronimo; Maj.-Gen. Abner Doubleday, the historian of Gettysburg; Generals Meigs, Ricketts, Benét and Watkins; Colonel Berdan, of "sharpshooter" fame, and others. In the rear of the mansion is a miniature temple upon whose columns are engraved the names of great American soldiers; and a lovely amphitheater of columns, vine-embowered, where Decoration Day ceremonies and open-air burial services may be conducted. Near it is a great granite mausoleum in which repose the bones of 2,111 unknown soldiers gathered after the war from the battle field of Bull Run, and thence to the Rappanhannock. It is surrounded by cannon and bears a memorial inscription. Near by, in a lovely glade, is buried Gen. Henry W. Lawton, killed fighting in the Philippines in the autumn of 1899.

The victims of the destruction of the battleship *Maine*, in Havana, and several hundred soldiers who lost their lives in Cuba and Porto Rico, during the war with Spain, in 1898, are buried together in the southern part of the cemetery, reached by a pleasant road, winding through the peopled woods; and their monument is a battery of great naval guns.

The Arlington mansion is a fine example of the architecture of its

era, and resembles Jefferson's mansion at Monticello. Its upper floor is occupied by the official in charge, but the lower rooms are mainly empty, and visitors are content with a glance at them, preferring the open air and light of the lawns and gardens about the house, and the groves that now cover the adjacent fields. This old home of the Colonial aristocracy is not only closely identified with the annals of early Virginia, but with the political development of the country. It was bought as a tract of 1,160 acres, for £11,000, by John Custis, who, early in the eighteenth century, came from the Eastern shore to live on his new property. His was one of the "first families of Virginia" in every sense of the word, and possessed great wealth; but he had various domestic troubles, one of which was, that his high-spirited son, Daniel Parke Custis, insisted upon neglecting a high-born heiress, prepared by his parents for his future consort, and marrying instead, pretty Martha Dandridge, the belle of Williamsburg, the Colonial capital. The old gentleman was very angry, until one day, we are told, Martha Dandridge met him at a social gathering, and fairly captivated him. The marriage was made and prospered, and, when old Custis died, his son and his wife came into possession and residence here at Arlington, where Daniel soon died, leaving Martha a young widow with two children, John Parke and Eleanor Custis. His will entailed this estate to his son, and divided his other property, the wife receiving, as her share, lands and securities worth, perhaps, $100,000. In due time this rich and blooming widow re-entered society, where she presently became acquainted with a Colonial colonel, who had recently achieved military fame in Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne. He lived with his mother at Mount Vernon, only fifteen miles below, and his name was George Washington. It was not long before he had wooed and won the charming and opulent widow, who laid aside her weeds and went with her two children to live at her husband's home. Together they managed and cared for the Arlington estate, until its young owner should come of age, and both were often there. The daughter died, but the son grew to manhood, received his noble property, married a Calvert, and served upon his stepfather's staff during the latter part of the Revolution. Then he, too, died (1781), and his two infant children were adopted by Washington and deeply loved. They kept their own names, however, and Nelly, who seemed to have inherited the beauty of her grandmother, married Major Lewis, a Virginian. Her brother, George Washington Parke Custis, upon reaching his majority, inherited and took possession of Arlington, at the beginning of the present century; and immediately began the erection of the present mansion, which, therefore, Washington himself never saw, since he died December 13, 1799, while this house was not completed until 1803. A few months afterward, Mr. Custis married Mary Lee Fitzhugh, one of the Randolphs, and four children were born to them, but only one survived, a daughter, Mary. The Custis family lived at Arlington, improving and beautifying the estate, winning the good opinion of all who knew them, and entertaining handsomely until

the death of Mrs. Custis, in 1853, and of her husband, the last male of his family, in 1857. The estate then fell to the daughter, who, meanwhile, had married a young officer, Robert E. Lee, son of "Lighthorse Harry" Lee, the dashing cavalryman of the Revolution, entwining into the story of the estate another strand of the best fabric of Virginian society. Arlington immediately became the home of this officer, and when the Civil War came, and Colonel Lee went out of the Union with his State, his greatest personal sacrifice, no doubt, was the thought of leaving Arlington. Indeed, so little did he foresee that he was going to be the leader of a four-year's struggle, that he took away none of the furniture, and very few even of the great number of relics of Washington, many of intrinsic as well as historic value, which the house contained. Federal troops at once took possession of the estate, and everything of historical value was seized by the Government, so that most of the collection, with other relics, is now to be seen at the National Museum. Arlington could not be confiscated, because entailed; but the non-payment of taxes made a pretext for its sale, when it was bought in for $23,000, by the United States Government, which established the military cemetery here in 1864. When, several years after the war, G. W. Custis Lee inherited the estate, he successfully disputed, in the Supreme Court, the legality of the tax-sale, but at once transferred his restored rights to the Government for $150,000, which was paid him in 1884.

The return from Arlington is easily and pleasantly made by walking down to one of the gates and taking the cars of the Washington, Alexandria & Mount Vernon Railway for Washington, by way of Highway Bridge. Three hours will suffice to make this trip satisfactorily. The grounds remain open until sunset.

ALEXANDRIA.

President Washington's pew in Christ Church, Alexandria, is still preserved as it appeared when occupied by the family. One may make the visit to Alexandria in connection with the Mount Vernon trip. The church is closed on week days, but the sexton is usually on the premises from 9 o'clock until 5, and will obligingly open the door on request. The church is on Washington street.

Fairfax Parish, to which Alexandria belongs, was created in 1765; and among the first vestrymen chosen was George Washington, then thirty-three years of age. Christ Church was completed on Feb. 27, 1773, and on the same day Colonel Washington subscribed the highest price paid for a pew, £36 10s., contracting further to pay for it an annual rental of £5 sterling.

The pews, which originally were square, were changed—all but Washington's—to the present style in 1860. Other alterations of the interior were made in later years; but a wiser afterthought has restored the church to the style of the Colonial days. The sounding-board and the wine-glass pulpit are facsimiles of the originals. The chancel rail and the mural tablets of the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed

were here in Washington's time; the communion table, reading desk and chairs are those which were used then; and so likewise is the crystal chandelier of solid brass with its twelve candlesticks to typify the Twelve Apostles. In the old days candles were used to light the church; on the pillars may still be detected beneath the paint the marks of the sconces and tinder box. The baptismal font dates from 1818.

Washington's pew, Nos. 59 and 60, is on the left side, near the front, and is marked by a silver plate with facsimile of his autograph; it has two seats, one facing the other, and a third cross seat against the wall; the pew is now reserved for strangers. Across the aisle is the pew which was occupied by the Lees; its silver plate bears the name of Robert E. Lee in autograph. Twin mural tablets set in place in 1870 are inscribed in memory of George Washington and Robert Edward Lee.

In the vestry room may be seen the record of Washington's purchase of his pew in 1773; and the first Bible and Church Service, the Bible bearing an Edinburgh imprint of 1767. The long-handled purses used in Washington's time for the offerings are perhaps the most curious of all the Alexandria relics of old days and old ways.

Second only to Christ Church in interest of historical associations is the Carlyle House, on the corner of Fairfax and Cameron streets. Built by John Carlyle in the year 1752, at a period when Alexandria was the metropolis of the British Empire in America, the house had full share with the town in events which were portentous of revolution. It was the time of the French and Indian Wars, and Gen. Braddock had come to America to assume command of the British forces. Here had repaired, to confer with him, the Governors of six of the colonies—Shirley of Massachusetts, DeLancey of New York, Morris of Pennsylvania, Sharpe of Maryland, Dinwiddie of Virginia and Dobbs of North Carolina. By invitation of Mr. Carlyle they met in the blue room of the mansion. The chief purpose was to devise means for raising revenue for the support of service in North America; and it was resolved that the Governors having found it impracticable to obtain in their respective governments the proportion expected by His Majesty, "they are unanimously of the opinion that it should be proposed to His Majesty's ministers to find out some method compelling them to do it." When the Alexandrians heard of this resolution of the congress they met in the court house opposite the Carlyle House, and with George Washington in the chair, resolved: "That taxation and representation are in their nature inseparable." The action of the six Governors was received in like spirit by the Colonies; and thus the Congress of Alexandria, as the meeting in Mr. Carlyle's blue room was known, contributed largely to the growing discontent which twenty years later found expression in the Revolution. To the Carlyle House came George Washington, summoned from Mount Vernon by Braddock, who offered him a commission as Major in the British Army; and it was in the Carlyle House that, contrary to Washington's advice, Braddock's disastrous expedition to Fort Duquesne was resolved upon. From his early manhood until his death Washington was a frequent and wel-

come guest in the house. "Lodg'd at Col. Carlyle's" is an entry often repeated in his diary.

There has recently been formed the "Society for the Restoration of Historic Alexandria," and the first effort of the society is to restore the Carlyle House, to tear down the buildings which shut it in, and to assure its care and keeping for the future. The house was solidly built and is today in good preservation. There are still some of the original chairs, hall seats and other pieces of furniture, with a grandfather's clock which for more than a century ticked the time in the Carlyle mansion. The building is open from 10 to 5 daily, except Sunday, and will well repay a visit. To pay expenses an admittance fee of ten cents is charged.

Another Alexandria landmark is the Marshall House, on King street, where the Ellsworth tragedy occurred at the outbreak of the Civil War. In the spring of 1861 Alexandria was held by Confederates and the Confederate flags were visible from Washington, one flag in particular, over the Marshall House, a tavern kept by James Jackson, was the subject of remark by President Lincoln. Among the Federal troops who took the town on the night of May 23 were the New York Fire Zouaves, under command of Col. E. E. Ellsworth. At dawn, the Marshall House flag, still flying from its staff, Ellsworth entered the house, went to the roof and tore down the obnoxious colors. As Ellsworth was coming down stairs, Jackson emerged from one of the rooms armed with a double-barreled shotgun, raised his gun and discharged it at the Colonel, who was killed instantly. Jackson then turned his gun on others of the Zouaves, but was killed by them before he could pull the trigger.

DOWN THE HISTORIC POTOMAC.

From their wharf at the foot of Seventh street the steamers of the Norfolk and Washington Line leave daily for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. The sail on the historic Potomac River, Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads, with a charming view from the river of Washington and Norfolk, as they are approached by daylight, makes this one of the most delightful and interesting trips on our continent. The steamer passes in full view of many places rich in historic association, such as Alexandria, Fort Foote, Fort Washington, Mount Vernon (the home and resting-place of Washington), Indian Head (now used by the government as the proving ground for heavy ordnance), Evansport, Acquia Creek, Mathias Point (on the Virginian shore, where heavy batteries were erected by the Confederate army), Wakefield (the birthplace of Washington), and Point Lookout (on the Maryland shore, used during the war as a prison for Confederates). At point Lookout the steamer enters Chesapeake Bay, one of the most beautiful bodies of water in the world. After an enjoyable sail of four hours Fortress Monroe is reached, and Old Point.

The steamer then proceeds through Hampton Roads, made memorable by the great naval conflict between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*.

Sewall's Point and Craney Island, where heavy batteries were erected by the Confederate army, are soon sighted; and then Norfolk and Portsmouth, with the Government Navy Yard. At Norfolk connection is made with Old Dominion Line for New York.

TO FORT MYER.

The principal military post near Washington is located on the Custis estate—of nearly two square miles, with a mile frontage on the Potomac opposite the city. It was occupied by the military forces when Col. Robert E. Lee resigned from the army in 1861. Officers and privates who died of wounds in hospitals near Washington were interred in one section and the remainder was used during the war for fortifications, store houses, and drill grounds for military service. The battlefields of Bull Run and Manassas are a short distance west and easily accessible by driving over a beautiful undulating country. Munson's Hill, the place where McClellan reviewed his magnificent army, is a little over a mile south of Falls Church. Camp Alger is located near Falls Church, the site being selected by Secretary Alger on account of its known healthfulness and abundance of pure water. In going to Falls Church over the electric road the county of Alexandria is traversed from east to west, passing the new county court house, recently erected, and passing near the old Caleb Cushing mansion, as well as many other beautiful, well-kept country residences. Alexandria County is rapidly increasing in population. Many wealthy people have recently located there, having homes on the heights overlooking the Potomac. The tourist can not spend a more profitable or pleasant day than to take a trip over the electric line to Falls Church, and from thence to some of the historical points mentioned.

The "Falls (Episcopal) Church" was erected in the year 1747 by the reigning monarch of England, the brick used in the structure being brought from that country. This church was one of the several erected along the Potomac and James rivers about that time, and this being located nearest to the Great Falls of the Potomac, was called "The Falls Church," and from that the town derived its name. Regular services are still maintained and the church is kept as near as possible to its original condition. Many visitors are attracted to it on account of its ancient appearance, and historical connection, Washington having used it as a place of worship prior to the erection of the Pohick Chapel. Another account of Falls Church is as follows:

Falls Church (Episcopal) was erected in 1773, for £600. Christ Church, Alexandria, was built the same year, and of both churches General Washington was a vestryman. The contract for Falls Church was taken by James Wrenn, who was to be paid either in currency or its equivalent—32,000 pounds of tobacco. It was furnished after the old style, with box pews, a high, wine-glass pulpit, and tablets on either side the chancel with the decalogue and the Lord's prayer in large letters. The floor was laid with tiles, undoubtedly imported. The church fell into disuse before the close of the last century, and

was in an abandoned state for a number of years, the roof having fallen in and cattle finding shelter within its walls. Afterward it was repaired by Henry Fairfax, a grandson of the Rev. Bryan Fairfax, at his own expense and thoroughly restored. It was long in charge of the Rev. Templeman Brown as rector ,and was in a flourishing condition at the breaking out of war, when it was taken possession of by the United States troops, first as a hospital and subsequently as a stable, the pews, pulpit, tablets, floor, and even a part of the walls being destroyed. After the war it was repaired, cheaply, and has been used since as a place of worship, though in a languishing state.

Its communion service, the gift of friends, is of solid silver, mostly from plate and from the sale of watches, jewelry, etc., given for the purpose.

Its churchyard has numerous graves, and some ancient tombstones are still to be seen.

The Virginia Home and Training School for the Feeble-minded was established in 1898, and is the only private institution of the kind in the South. It receives, at reasonable rates, all classes of the feeble-minded, and its equipment and accomodations are of the best. The house is large and comfortable with all modern conveniences. The grounds are beautiful and extensive, affording ample room for exercise and games.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The Executive Departments are those over which the Cabinet officers preside, and in which the daily administration of the Government is carried on. There have not always been so many, nor have they always been known by their present names; and it is only recently, under the law of 1886, prescribing the order of succession to the Presidency, that any authoritative sequence could be observed in the list, which is now as follows:

The Department of State, presided over by the Honorable the Secretary of State.

The Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury.

The War Department, the Secretary of War.

The Department of Justice, the Attorney-General.

The Post Office Department, the Postmaster-General.

The Navy Department, the Secretary of the Navy.

The Department of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior.

The Department of Agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture.

All these are situated in the immediate neighborhood of the Executive Mansion, except those of the Post Office, Interior, and Agriculture.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

The official programme of the Inauguration ceremonies of President (elect) Taft, March 4, 1909, as issued by the committee on Programme.

The committee on reception contains about 600 men, including rep-

resentatives of the courts of the United States in this jurisdiction and of the District courts, representatives of the Houses of Congress, of the army and navy, and a large body of citizens of Washington and the States of the Union.

The committee on printing, charged with the publication of the official programme of the inaugural ceremonies, has not sold the privilege, as in former years, but is itself handling the publication.

This official programme is an attractive booklet, with front page in colors, containing the complete programme of all events connected with the inauguration, and additional information that will give it an enduring value quite apart from its value as a souvenir of the occasion.

INAUGURATION DAY PROGRAMME.

The programme of exercises for the day, is as follows :

Escort of the President and Vice President-elect from the White House to the Capitol at 10 o'clock a. m., by the veteran escort specially formed for the purpose.

Administration of the oath of office to the President and Vice President-elect in the Senate at 12 o'clock.

Inaugural address of the President from the east front of the Capitol at 12:20 p. m.

Formation of the military grand division in the streets south and southeast of the Capitol, beginning at 12:30. At the same hour the civic grand division will be formed in the streets north and northwest of the Capitol.

Afternoon escort of the President to the White House and the start of the parade at 1:30 p. m.

Review of the military and civic divisions of the marching columns from the President's stand in front of the White House in the center of the court of honor, from 3 to 6 p. m.

Fireworks display on the Ellipse, south of the White House, 7:30 to 9 p. m.

Inaugural ball at the Pension Office, beginning at 9 p. m.

ROUTE OF THE PARADE.

The parade, led by Gen. Bell and staff, will swing into Pennsylvania avenue at the Peace Monument (opposite Hunter's store), mostly from the streets north of the Capitol. The military division will head the column, followed by the civic division. The route of the parade will be up Pennsylvania avenue to Fifteenth street, north past the Treasury to the court of honor, and thence west past the White House. The turning point of the column west of the White House, at Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, or Twenty-third street.

Theodore Noyes, chairman of the reception committee has announced the membership of his committee, after it was approved by Edward J. Stellwagen, chairman of the inaugural committee. The reception committee is a very large one, comprising an official and an unofficial section.

The duties of this committee consist in extending courtesies to distinguished guests during their stay in Washington, and particularly during their presence at the various functions of the inauguration, including the inaugural ball. One of the functions of the committee is to meet the governors of the States on their arrival in Washington and extend various courtesies to them in connection with the ceremonies at the Capitol and the inaugural parade and ball. A subcommittee is appointed for each governor.

The important function of the reception committee is to take full charge of the reception features of the inaugural ball. The guests of the inaugural committee on this occasion are the President, his family and guests; the Vice President, his family and guests; the members of the new Cabinet and their families, the Speaker of the House and his daughter, the Justices of the Supreme Court and their families, the senior representative of each foreign embassy and legation and the ladies of his family.

The official section includes the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the District Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court of the District, the Court of Claims, the District Commissioners, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, all the officers and members of the Republican National Committee, and representatives of the army and navy.

The Congressional representation comprises the members of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the District of Columbia, and other members of the two Houses.

ARMY AND NAVY MEMBERS.

The military and naval representatives are:

For the army—Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Maj. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, Brig Gen. George H. Torney, Brig. Gen. W. L. Marshall, Brig. Gen. James Allen, Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Whipple, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, Brig. Gen. William W. Witherspoon, Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray.

For the navy—Admiral George Dewey, Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles, Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers, Rear Admiral Royal B. Ingersoll, Rear Admiral Thomas C. McLean, Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Rear Admiral W. W. Kimball, Civil Engineer Richard C. Hollyday, Chief Constructor Washington L. Capps, Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher, Capt. Edward H. Campbell, Commander Robert S. Griffin, Pay Inspector John S. Carpenter, Maj. Gen. George F. Elliott, marine corps; Col. H. Lauchheimer, marine corps; Col. Frank L. Denny, marine corps; Capt. Richard S. Hooker, marine corps.

UNOFFICIAL SECTION.

The general committee of reception consists of Washingtonians and prominent residents of other cities, as follows:

Walter W. Abell, Baltimore, Felix Agnus, Baltimore; Allen D. Albert, Jr.

Rear Admiral George W. Baird, George F. Baker, Jr., New York; David S. Barry, Gen. John C. Bates, Will Gray Beach, Nashville, Tenn.; Alexander Graham Bell, C. J. Bell, Ira E. Bennett, J. G. Bennet, Pittsburg, Pa.; F. H. Bethell, Philadelphia; A. A. Birney, H. P. Blair, William J. Boardman, Scott C. Bone, George F. Bowerman, George W. Boyd, Philadelphia; Oliver T. Boyd, Charles A. Boynton, E. C. Brendenburg, Col. Richard J. Bright, Alexander Britton, Col. Charles S. Bromwell, Chapin Brown, Aldis B. Browne, Henry L. Bryan, Gen. James A. Buchanan, C. S. Bundy, N. Landon Burchell, Arthur Burt, Charles H. Butler, Capt. A. W. Butt.

D. J. Callahan, Henry M. Camp, W. S. Carrell, B. W. Carskaddon, Philadelphia; John M. Carson, William E. Chandler, W. A. H. Church, Melville Church, W. C. Clephane, Meyer Cohen, Thomas F. Cole, Duluth, Minn.; L. A. Coolidge, William V. Cox, Augustus Crane, Jr., Morton E. Crane, A. P. Crenshaw, W. H. Crook, Col. John Schuyler Crosby, New York; J. Harry Cunningham, S. W. Curriden, William E. Curtis, J. B. G. Custis.

J. J. Darlington, H. H. Darnelle, H. Bradley Davidson, J. C. Davidson, Gen. George W. Davis, H. C. Davis, W. A. De Caindry, P. V. De Graw, W. H. De Lacy, Louis A. Dent, C. A. Douglas, J. Maury Dove, J. C. Dowell, W. F. Downey, E. H. Droop, James T. Du Bois, Arthur W. Dunn.

Joseph R. Edson, Frederick Eichelberger, George W. Evans.

A. P. Fardon, Fred C. Farnsworth, New York; James E. Fitch, William J. Flather, Gen. William H. Forwood, Charles E. Foster, John W. Foster, Albert F. Fox, T. J. D. Fuller.

Thomas M. Gale, E. M. Gallaudet, W. T. Gilliher, George Gibson, C. C. Glover, Col. Green Clay Goodloe, J. H. Gore, A. B. Graham, E. C. Graham, Lorimer C. Graham, Thomas Grant, Bernard R. Green, James M. Green, Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Green, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, W. F. Gude, Jules Guthridge.

George E. Hamilton, Gen. George H. Harries, Frederick L. Harvey, Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, J. T. Heck, J. J. Hemphill, C. M. Hendley, J. Whit Herron, Christian Heurich, W. B. Hibbs, D. Percy Hickling, W. Corcoran Hill, Rev. J. J. Himmel, W. H. Hoeke, H. L. Hodgkins, Edwin M. Hood, W. D. Hoover, Archibald Hopkins, Gen. R. L. Hoxie, George F. Huff, Thomas Hyde.

Hennen Jennings, John E. Jones, Gen. John A. Johnson.

John H. Kasson, Rudolph Kauffmann, Victor Kauffmann, Capt. William Kelly, G. A. King, W. B. King, W. S. Knox.

C. C. Lancaster, J. B. Larner, Philip F. Larner, Col. Richard G. Lay, Blair Lee, Ralph W. Lee, B. F. Leighton, Francis E. Leupp, Abraham Lisner, William Loeb, Jr., Francis B. Loomis, G. A. Lyon, Jr.

Maj. Charles L. McCawley, John McElroy, F. B. McGuire, David R. McKee, James H. McKinney, Fred D. McKenney, Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, John R. McLean, Lieut. Com. Horace Macfarland, Philadelphia; Wayne MacVeagh, Samuel Maddox, James D. Maher, Edgar F. Marbury, Capt. Edward M. Markham, W. J. Marsh, W. F. Mattingly, William A. Maury, William A. Mearns, Samuel W. Meek, George P. Merrill, Gen. Crosby P. Miller, John P. Miller, Willis L. Moore ,James Dudley Morgan, Maj. Jay J. Morrow, Alexander Porter Morse, Capt. J. W. Morton, Nashville, Tenn.; William H. Moses, Frank A. Munsey.

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Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, J. H. Ralston, A. E. Randle, D. M. Randsdell, W. H. Rapley, Commander L. L. Reamey, Robert Reyburn, C B. Rheem, Charles W. Richardson, F. A. Richardson, E. Francis Riggs, William A. Rogers, Rev. W. T. Russell.

B. F. Saul, Gen. Theodore Schwan, George G. Seibold, Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, Edgar D. Shaw, L. P. Shoemaker, John S, Shriver, W. M. Shuster, Joseph C. Sibley, F. L. Siddons, John Crayke Simpson, Commander W. S. Sims, W. H. Singleton, J. B. Sleman, Jr., Charles C. Sloan, J. H. Small, Jr., Rev. Dr. Ernest C. Smith, E. Quincy Smith, Edward C. Smith, St. Albans, Vt.; Rev. Dr. Herbert Scott Smith, Thomas W. Smith, Z. T. Sowers, Tileston F. Spangler, Zanesville, Ohio; Ellis Spear, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Passaic, N. J.; S. S. Stearns, Gen. George M. Sternberg, F. C. Stevens, H. C. Stewart, William Strong, Jr., Princeton, N. J.; A. T. Stuart, G. W. F. Swartzell, Maj. Richard Sylvester.

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F. A. Vanderlip, New York; W. P. Van Wickle.

Herbert Wadsworth, Ernest G. Walker, Thomas F. Walsh, B. H. Warner, B. H. Warner, Jr., John L. Weaver, Joseph I. Weller, M. I. Weller, Walter Wellman, George W. White, Robinson White, John F. Wilkins, H. K. Willard, William H. Wilmer, Gen. John M. Wilson, J. B. Wilmer, U. A. Woodbury, Burlington, Vt.; Gen. Maxwell Van Z. Woodhull, Gen. George A. Woodward, S. W. Woodward, Robert S. Woodward, Augustus S. Worthington.

James Barclay Young, James R. Young, Jerome B. Zerbe, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING AND PRIVATE FIRMS.

Chief Clerk Rossiter of the Census has clearly established in his controversy with Public Printer Donnelly that private firms can exe-

cute the printing for the Thirteenth Census much less than the big printery. Mr. Donnelly's statement in the public prints was, to say the least, disingenuous, while the Clerk of the Census' statement was clear, forcible and unequivocal.

There are many private printing establishments in Washington and Mr. Rossiter will not have to go to Baltimore, New York, or elsewhere. The Sudwarth Company, printers of this Guide Book, are high class printers, with capacity to execute any class of government work. "There are others" in this city also capable of filling any government contract for printing and binding.

The "big printery" certainly seems to exact prices beyond the normal or in excess of what any private firm will charge for the same class of work. Why these high prices exist in the Government Printing Office, where there are neither rent, taxes, light, or other expenses, such as have to be met by private firms, has long been a mystery. Let us hope Public Printer Donnelly will be able to solve this vexatious problem.

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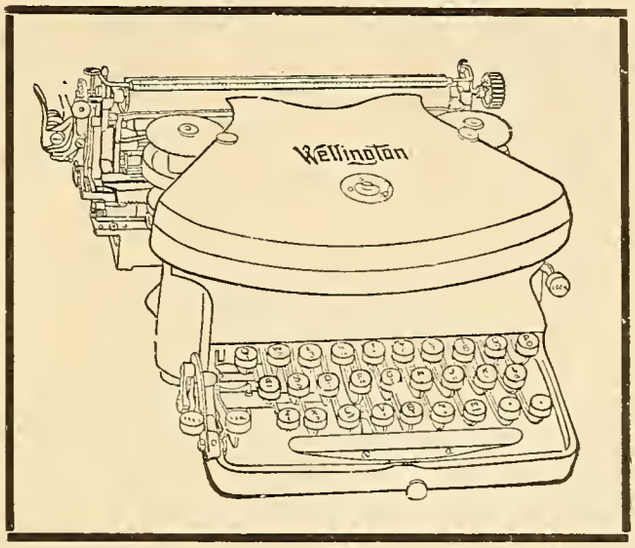

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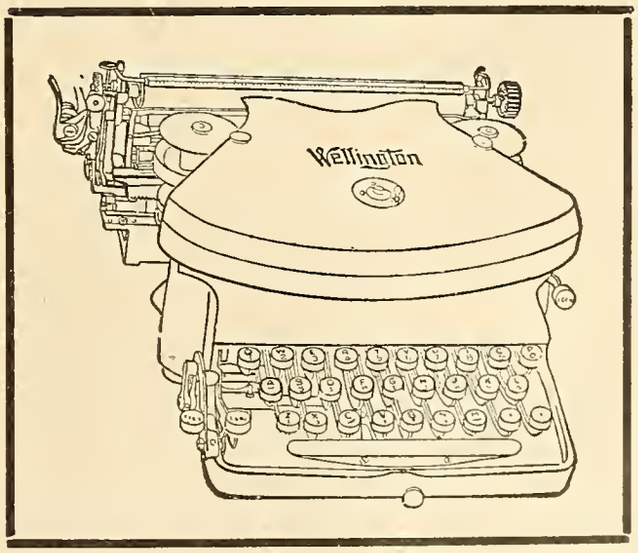

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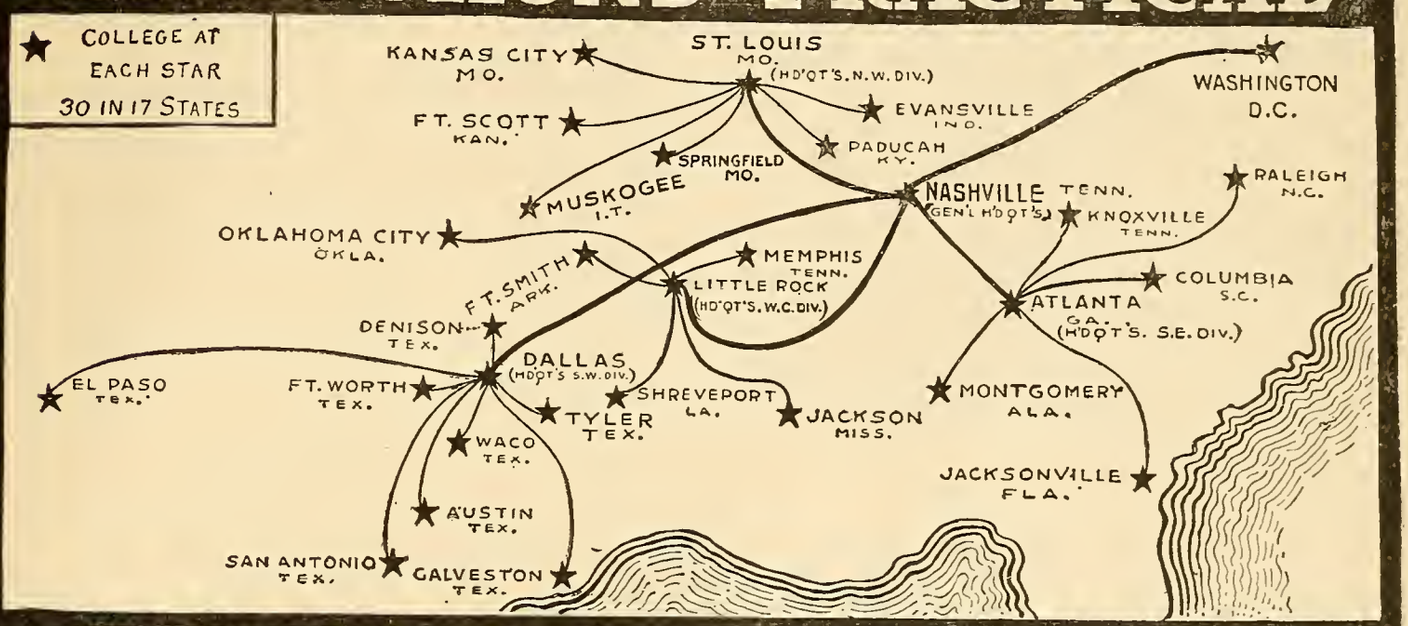

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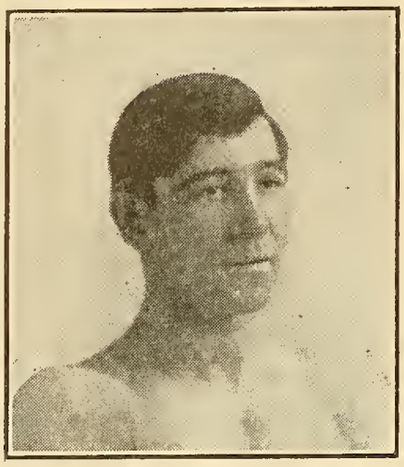

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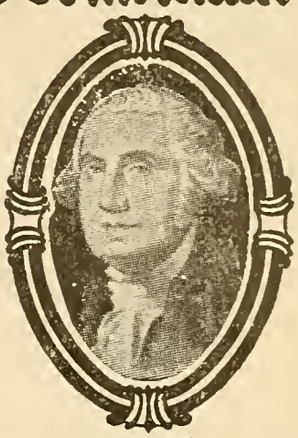

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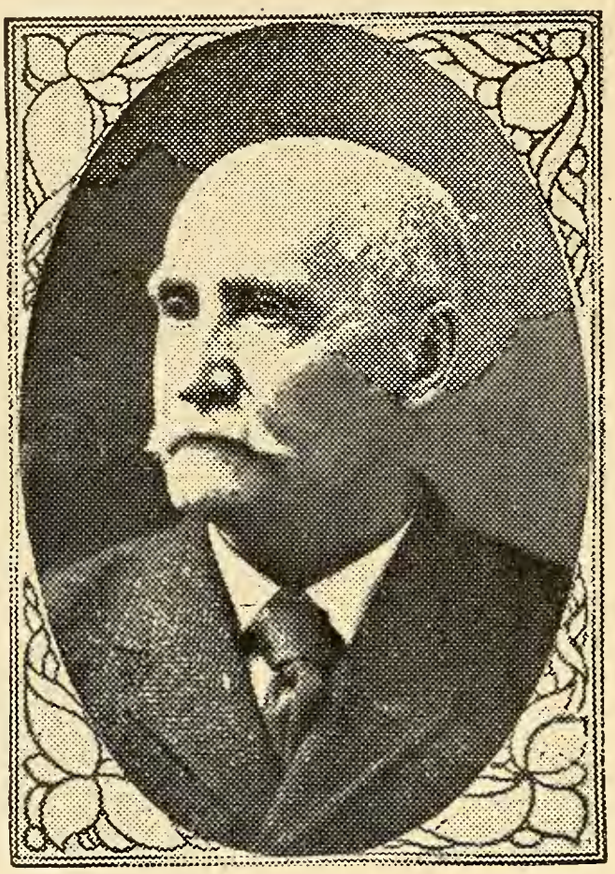

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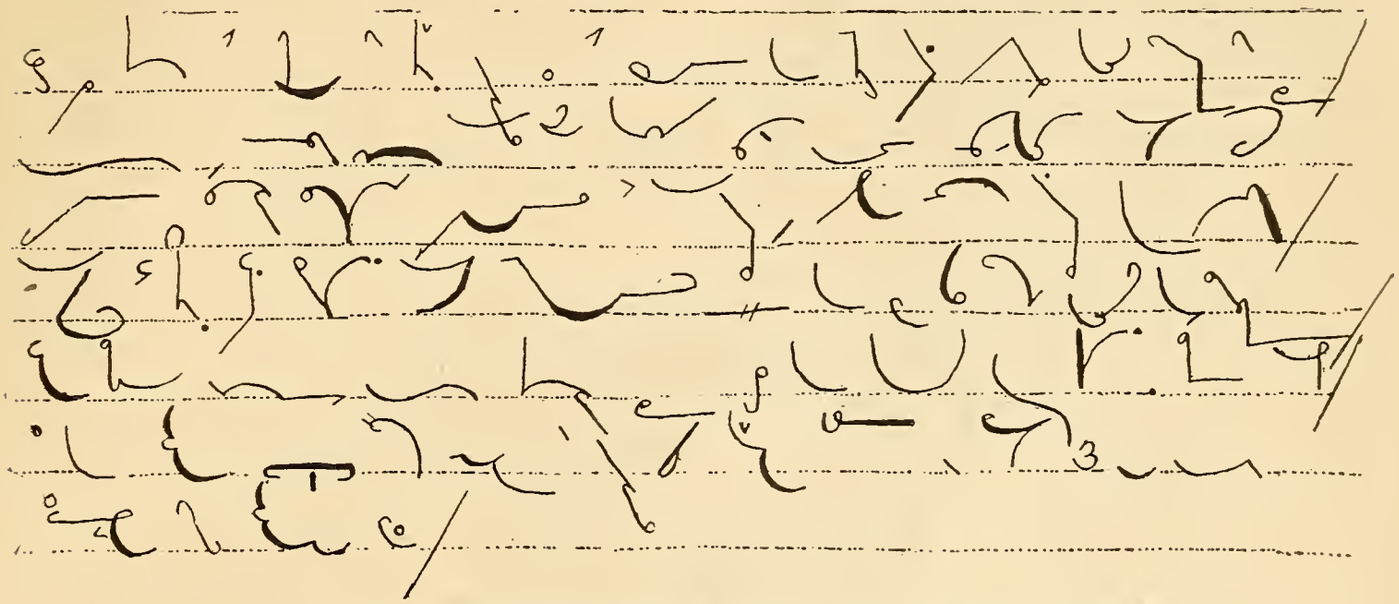

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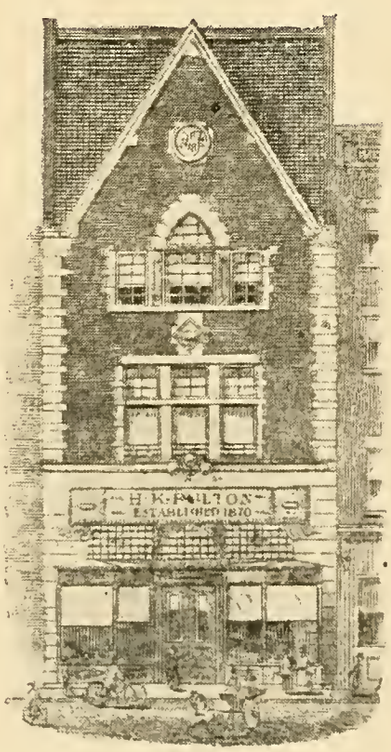

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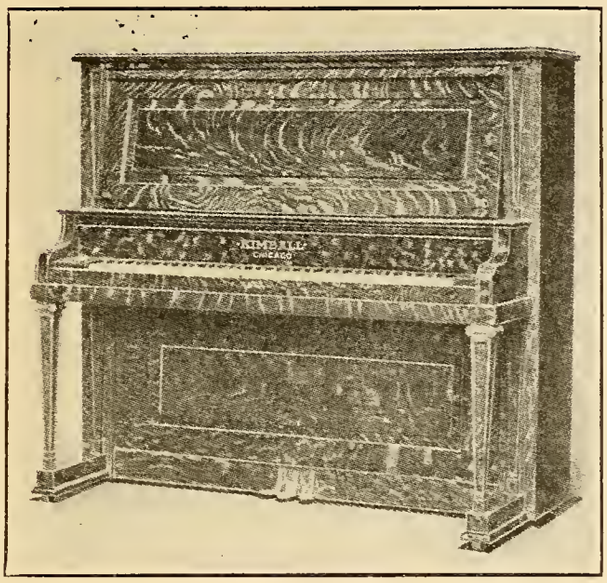

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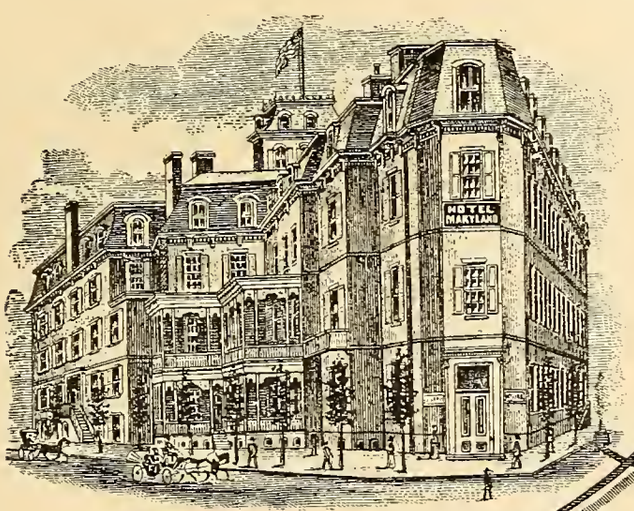

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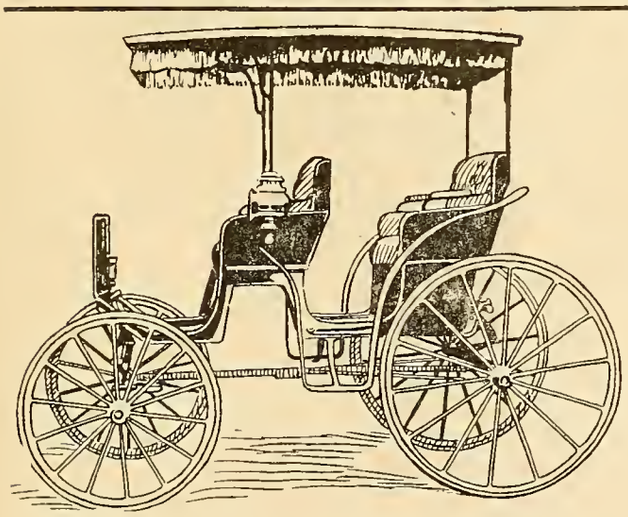

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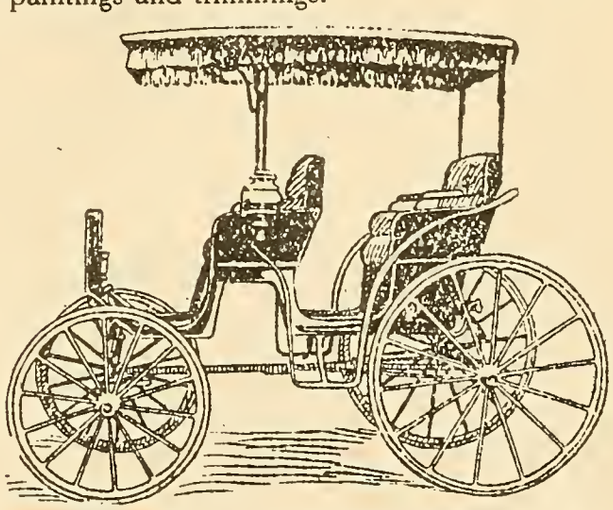

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The public will understand that this is a permanent publication, revised monthly and the only OFFICIAL GUIDE BOOK ever gotten up by a native and citizen of Washington City.

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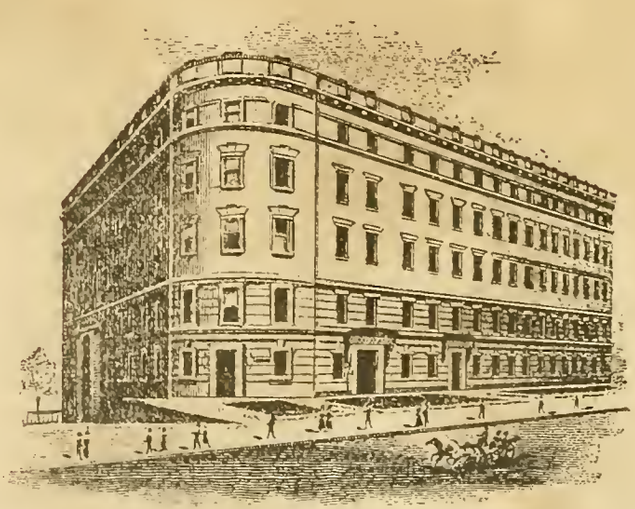

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